TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months 75
Three months..... 50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3, do.
Four lines or less	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year.....$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, Editor and Proprietor. —PERSEVERE.— TERMS, $1,50 a year in advance.

VOL. XVI. HUNTINGDON, PA., WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1861. NO. 36.

GREAT GOVERMENT SWINDLE.

Over $6,000,000 Abstracted

By Ex-Secretary Floyd, W. H. Russell, Godard Bailey and other Officials.

EXPOSURE OF THE WHOLE PLAN OF ROBBERY.

The select committee to whom was referred the resolution of the House, adopted on the 24th day of December last, directing them to inquire into and report the facts in relation to the fraudulent abstraction of certain bonds held by the government in trust for the Indian tribes, from the Department of the Interior, and to whom were also referred the communication of the Hon. John B. Floyd, late Secretary of War, and the letter of the Hon. Robert McClelland, late Secretary of the Interior, have submitted their report.

The report opens by describing the bonds, United States stocks and certificates which were abstracted. They were held in trust for certain Indian tribes.

Under previous Administrations the bonds were placed in the immediate charge of some clerk, selected for his integrity and capacity, who kept them in a safe in the Indian office. No stamp or other mark of designation was placed upon any of them, with the exception of a small portion, and the only safeguard the Government had was the faithfulness and honesty of the person entrusted with their keeping. So careless a mode of transacting the public business and administering a trust so delicate and important, astounds us by the magnitude of its folly. Neither the Commissioner of Indian Affairs nor the Secretary of the Interior ever counted the bonds in person, and the only information that either of them could have possessed touching their safety was the payment of the coupons every six months, and such examinations as they occasionally choose to order to be made by others. Fortunately for the Government, however, no loss was sustained during previous Administrations.

The report then speaks of Godard Bailey, the clerk in whose hands the bonds were placed, saying: The evidence shows that Mr. Bailey came to Washington a bankrupt in fortune, and a political adventurer seeking office. He brought with him, however, the highest testimonials of confidence and respect from various distinguished men in Alabama, where he lived, and in South Carolina, where he was born and had previously resided.

THE ABSTRACTED BONDS.

All the stocks, including those that were abstracted, were kept in the room in the Interior Department occupied by Mr. Bailey, in a safe, the key of which was in his sole possession. The abstract marked "B" will show the character and respective amounts of the abstracted bonds, as well as the States by which they were issued, except in this—that the whole amount, as shown by said abstract, is 872, of $1,000 each, when, in fact, Mr. Bailey delivered to Mr. William H. Russell, 870 only.

* * * * * *

BAILEY AND RUSSEL'S NEGOTIATIONS.

The report goes on to show that W. H. Russell and Godard Bailey had negotiations during which Bailey delivered to Russell these Bonds in instalments, both parties of course knowing that the bonds were not their property.

Mr. Bailey's motives for stealing the bonds are not clearly ascertained, but the Committee are, however, constrained to express the conviction that behind the events that have been made conspicuous, and beneath the exterior of the transactions that have been described, is a purpose which, although successfully hidden, was none the less powerful and efficient, and has given unity and vitality to the schemes now partially exposed.

MR. BAILEY'S CONFESSION.

A part of the evidence adduced is found in a communication from Mr. Bailey, dated December 1st, 1860, and addressed to the Hon. Jacob Thompson, Secretary of the Interior, containing a statement that a portion of the bonds constituting the Indian Trust Fund, amounting to $870,000, were no longer in his possession. This confession was, on the 13th of December, placed in the hands of Mr. Wagner, with the request that it should be delivered to the Secretary of the Interior five days before the expiration of his term of office, or, as Mr. Wagner understood it, five days before the 4th of March. On the 20th of the same month, Mr. Bailey addressed a note to Mr. Wagner, requesting that the note previously committed to him (Mr. Wagner) should be given to the Secretary of the Interior immediately upon his return from North Carolina. Mr. Thompson arrived on the afternoon of the 22d of December.

AUDITOR FULLER THE CAUSE OF THE EXPOSURE OF THE FRAUD.

Mr. Bailey, in the exercise of forethought prudent to avoid detection, made up his stock account for the current year, showing on its face that all the bonds were safely in his custody, and had caused its presentation to the Second Auditor, Mr. Fuller. That officer refused to approve it for the reason that the coupon account, designed to be a check upon it, did not accompany it. It is, perhaps, to this refusal that may in part be attributed the early disclosure of the fraud.

The report next speaks of the disposition of the stolen bonds. It appears that they were sold by Mr. Russell and his agent to certain parties in New York, Baltimore, Chicago, &c.

RUSSELL'S BUSINESS MAN MAKES HIMSELF SCARCE.

An important witness, Jerome B. Simpson, who would be found in New York, it was expressed, could not be obtained. He had acted in the city as the confidential business agent of Russell, Majors & Waddell, and knew, it was believed, all the details of their business transaction with the Government, and of the abstraction of the bonds. The most active and dilligent search for him proved unavailing. As none of his acquaintances remember to have seen him since about the day following Mr. Russell's arrest, and as no trace of him has yet been discovered, it is evident that he absconded or concealed himself to avoid the responsibility of his acts, and an appearance before the committee or the courts.

RUSSELL DON'T LIKE TO FACE THE MUSIC.

When Mr. Russell was brought before the Committee, he wanted to write his testimony.

Various interrogatories were proposed, which were promptly and freely answered. But when asked, "Did you ever, directly or indirectly, give to any person any consideration, or make to any person any present for services rendered to you connected with your business with the War Department?" Mr. Russell declined to respond before consulting with his counsel.

Upon this suggestion the examination was at once suspended.

On the 22d of December he again appeared, and was reminded of what had been said to him on a previous occasion, and more fully admonished that he was not required to answer any questions that might criminate himself. He then evaded the questions asked him.

THE ACCEPTANCES ISSUED BY THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

When the iniquitous act perpetrated by one of the subordinate officers of the Interior Department in the abstraction of bonds was made known, it was discovered at the same time that acceptances, unauthorized by law, and deceptive and fraudulent in their character, had been issued by the Secretary of War, in favor of Messrs. Russell, Majors & Waddell.

If your Committee could rest here, and could feel justified in expressing the belief that there are no other outstanding liabilities, and that no further demands would be made upon this or any future Congress, in connection with these extraordinary proceedings, they would deem this an occasion for congratulation to the House. But, unfortunately, there are transactions of a similar character, but of a still greater magnitude, that claim your attention.

In 1858 the Secretary of War commenced the issue of acceptances, and at the same time wrote to various banks and individuals, urging their purchase or discount. One of his letters, and one from Col. Drinkard, Chief Clerk of the War Department, to James T. Soutter, Esq., President of the Bank of the Republic, will be found included in the testimony taken in New York.

These letters and representations are important, as showing the means adopted by the Secretary of War to get the paper he issued into circulation.

MORE THAN $6,000,000 OF ACCEPTANCES ISSUED.

In relation to the acceptances issued unconditionally by the late Secretary of War, your Committee deem it their duty to state all the facts they have been able to discover, as fully as possible. They amount in the aggregate, to the enormous sum of $6,179,395.—Add thereto the conditional acceptances which have already been thrown back upon the Government through the agency of Mr. Bailey, and the sum total is $6,977,395. This estimate is based upon data furnished by the War Department. It appears therefrom that acceptances to the amount of $840,000 were returned to the Department for cancellation. Mr. Russell, however, claims to have returned only $200,000 or $250,000. He further states that the acceptances which he did return were those which had matured in his own pocket, and could not, therefore, be negotiated. But this assertion is positively contradicted by the endorcements on the returned acceptances, and by the testimony of Mr. Irwin, a clerk in the War Department.

From the careless and irresponsible manner in which business was transacted by that gentleman and the late Secretary of War, and from the fact that it was the habit of Gov. Floyd to issue acceptances at the Department or at home, or at whatever place he happened to be, it is a matter of great uncertainty whether or not the $840,000 should be deducted from the sum heretofore stated. The probability is, that when the acceptances were returned to Gov. Floyd by Mr. Russell, he accepted others at the same time for the same amount, of which there was no registry made. It is deemed safest to proceed upon the supposition that the acceptances made in the place of those returned were registered.—Upon this hypothesis, the $840,000 must be deducted from the $6,179,395 of unconditional acceptances made and registered in the War Department.—This would leave of them, so far as is shown by the records of that Department, $5,389,395 still in circulation; and to this amount, the $798,000 of conditional acceptances received by Mr. Bailey in lieu of the bonds, and the aggregate is $6,137,395. Here, then, confining the statement to the records of the War Department, is a deficit of $6,137,395 to fall upon the holders of these acceptances, or to be assumed in some way by the Government.

WHAT WAS DONE WITH THE ACCEPTANCES.

The evidence shows that the acceptances have been sold in various parts of the United States wherever a bank or private individual could be induced to purchase. Inasmuch, however, as the amount of those that have been traced directly into the hands of present holders constituted but a small fraction of the sum still unaccounted for, and as owners are daily filing additional claims at the War Department, it is deemed unnecessary to give a detailed statement of the discovered acceptances, or to make other mention of them than to refer to the papers relating thereto, presented by the War Department, and to the general evidence.

It is proper, however, to remark in this connection, that while your committee do not deem it necessary to give said details, the data in the War Department fixes the *minimum* amount of outstanding acceptances known to that Department at $1,445,-000.

FURTHER LIGHT ON GOV. FLOYD'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Richard B. Irvin, the faithful and intelligent clerk to whom reference has been made elsewhere in this report, says in his evidence: "There may, of course, be other outstanding acceptances, of the whereabouts of which the Department has no knowledge."—There will also be found embraced in his evidence, given upon being recalled before the committee on the 6th inst., a letter addressed by R. A. Barnes, Esq., president of the bank of the State of Missouri, under date of Jan. 24th, 1861, to the Hon. Jos. Holt, Secretary of War, which is of interest, and will throw light upon the conduct of Gov. Floyd's proceedings and assurances in regard to the acceptances. Mr. Irvin still further testified to the receipt of other letters by the War Department since the papers furnished to the committee by that Department were transmitted, of a character similar to Mr. Barnes'. This branch of the inquiry is evidently prolific, and could be pursued to a great length, if necessity required or time would permit.

Russell's testimony as to the millions of dollars worth of acceptances issued by Secretary Floyd, is next commented on.

PECULIAR RECORDS OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

By reference to the testimony of Mr. Irvin, a clerk in the War Department it will be seen that he kept a registry of the acceptances on loose pieces of paper, only as they were reported to him from time to time, and no other was made. He states, too, that there was no registration of the $798,000 of conditional acceptances which fell into Mr. Baily's hands; and that immediately after the discovery of the abstraction of the bonds, Gov. Floyd went to his office and directed him (Mr. Irvin) to enter an order of cancellation of those acceptances, which he did upon a slip of paper as he had entered the dates and amounts of others that had been issued. The acceptances being in the hands of the Hon. Jacob Thomson, having been placed there by Mr. Bailey, in lieu of the abstracted bonds, an order of cancellation at such time was simply an order against the Government. Had the acceptances been held by other parties, the order would have been equally futile, for, if legally issued, it could not invalidate them.

PAYMENTS TO RUSSELL, MAJORS AND WADDELL.

It also appears from the records of the War Department, that while these acceptances were being issued to the amount of millions of dollars, Russell, Majors and Waddell, were regularly receiving their pay for the services performed under their contract, in money from the Government. The aggregate amount of the payments made to them, in cash, during the years 1858, 1859 and 1860, is $4,842,-965 41, and a large portion of this sum was paid by the proper officers at Leavenworth City, Kansas. Governor Floyd admitted in his evidence that every acceptance which he made "ran against unearned money," and was designed to give them (the contractors) "the credit of their contract." Yet there has not been discovered the slightest indication that he made any inquiry about the payments, or concerned himself to see that they were, when made, applied to the acceptances.

IMPORTANT TESTIMONY OF SENATOR BENJAMIN—BUCHANAN NOTIFIED OF GOV. FLOYD'S SYSTEM OF ISSUING ACCEPTANCES.

Mr. Benjamin, who promptly appeared at the request of the committee, and testified with commendable and courteous frankness, states that during the first session of the present Congress, some twelve or eighteen months ago, he was written to by the attorney of Duncan, Sherman & Co., of New York, and his opinion requested as to the legality of acceptances issued by Governor Floyd to Russell, Majors & Waddell. It was mentioned in that letter that these "drafts," as they were then called, were offered for negotiation with the assurance that they were issued with the approbation of the President and Attorney General. Mr. Benjamin visited the President, and submitted the inquiry to him. The President replied that he knew nothing about the matter, that they had been issued without any knowledge of his, that he did not know by virtue of what law they were issued, but that he (Mr. Benjamin) might rely, if Gov. Floyd had issued them, he had issued them, properly, and that he had better apply to him (Gov. Floyd) to ascertain by virtue of what law he was acting.

GOVERNOR FLOYD REFLECTS.

Mr. Benjamin visited Gov. Floyd, and expostulated with him about this swindle. Two days afterwards Mr. Benjamin received a note from him informing him that he was obliged for the frank statement he had made to him, and that upon reflection he had determined he would accept no more.

The report closes by showing that Gov. Floyd, even after Mr. Benjamin's expostulation and his own "reflection," continued to issue acceptances. Whether this manifest contempt of counsels, disobedience of law, and violation of a solemn promise, can be reconciled with purity of private motives, and faithfulness to public trusts, is for the house to determine. It is the opinion of your committee that they cannot.

RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NEW LEGISLATION.

Your committee have now reported, so far as ascertained, all the material facts connected with the abstraction of bonds from the Interior Department and with a series of transactions unprecedented in their character, and remarkable for alternate exhibitions of fraud and folly.

As one of the results of the examination they have made, they submit a bill to provide for the more certain and effectual punishment of crimes, such as those that have been brought to their notice, and also amendatory of the second section of the act of Congress, approved January 24th, 1857, entitled, "An act more effectually to enforce the attendance of witnesses on the summons of either House of Congress, and to compel them to disclose testimony."

They also beg leave to suggest that the fluctuations of the stock market, and the delay and uncertainty in the collection of the interest on the bonds, seem to demand some further legislation in regard to the Indian Trust Fund, as a measure of obvious justice and humanity to the Indians.

All of which is respectfully submitted, on behalf of the Committee.

I. N. MORRIS, Chairman.

THE SOUTHERN CONFEDERACY.

Inauguration of President Davis.

His Inaugural Address.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Feb. 18.

The Inaugural ceremonies took place to-day at noon, and were undoutedly the grandest pageant ever witnessed assembled on Capitol Hill, embracing the beauty of this vicinity, and a large collection of the military and citizens of the neighboring States.

President Davis commenced the delivery of his inaugural address at precisely 1 o'clock. He said:

Gentlemen of the Congress of the Confederated States of America—Fellow-Citizens:—Called to the difficult and responsible station of Chief Executive of the Provisional Government which you have instituted, I approach the discharge of the duties assigned me with an humble distrust of my abilities, but with a sustaining confidence in the wisdom of those who are to guide and aid me in the administration of public affairs, and an abiding faith in the virtue and patriotism of the people. Looking forward to the speedy establishment of a permanent Government, to take the place of this, and which, by its greater moral and physical power, will be better able to combat with the many difficulties which arise from the conflicting interests of separate nations, I enter upon the duties of the office to which I have been chosen with the hope that the beginning of our career as a Confederacy may not be obstructed by any hostile opposition to our enjoyment of the separate existence and independence which we have asserted, and, with the blessings of Providence, intend to maintain. Our present condition, achieved in a manner unprecedented in the history of nations, illustrates the American idea that Governments rest upon the consent of the governed, and that it is the right of the people to alter and abolish governments whenever they become destructive of the ends for which they were established. The declared purpose of the compact of Union from which we have withdrawn was to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, and when, in the judgment of the sovereign States now composing the Confederacy, it has been perverted from the purposes for which it was ordained, and ceased to answer the ends for which it was established, a peaceful appeal to the ballot-box declared that so far as they were concerned, the Government created by that compact should cease to exist. In this they merely assumed the right which the Declaration of Independence of 1776 defined to be inalienable.

Of the time and occasion for its exercise, they, as sovereigns, were the final judges, each for itself. The impartial and enlightened verdict of mankind will vindicate the rectitude of our conduct, and He who knows the hearts of men will judge of the sincerity with which we labored to preserve the Government of our fathers in its spirit. The right solemnly proclaimed at the birth of the States, and which has been affirmed and re-affirmed in the bills of rights of the States subsequently admitted into the Union of 1789, undeniably recognise in the people the power to resume the authority delegated for the purposes of Government. Thus, the sovereign States here represented proceeded to form this Confederacy; and it is by the abuse of language that their act has been denominated revolution.—They formed a new alliance, but within each State its Government has remained—the rights of person and property have not been disturbed. The agent through whom they communicated with foreign nations is changed, but this does not necessarily interrupt their international relations. Sustained by a consciousness that our transition from the former Union to the present Confederacy has not proceeded from any disregard on our part of our just obligations, or any failure to perform every constitutional duty—moved by no interest or passion to invade the rights of others—anxious to cultivate peace and commerce with the nations—if we may not hope to avoid war, we may at least expect that posterity will acquit us of having needlessly engaged in it. Doubly justified by the absence of wrong on our part, and by wanton aggression on the part of others, there can be no cause to doubt the courage and patriotism of the people of the Confederated States will be found equal to any measures of defence which soon our security may require.

An agricultural people, whose chief interest is the export of a commodity required in every manufacturing country, our true policy is peace, and the freest trade which our necessities will permit. It is alike our interest as the interest of those to whom we would sell, and from whom we would buy, that there should be the fewest practicable restrictions upon the interchange of commodities. There can be but little rivalry between ours and any manufacturing or navigating community, such as the Northeastern States of the American Union. It must follow, therefore, that mutual interest would invite good will and kind offices.

If, however, passion or lust of dominion should cloud the judgment, or influence the ambition of those States, we must prepare to meet the emergency, and maintain, by the final arbitrament of the sword, that positon which we have assumed among the nations of the earth. We have entered upon a career of independence which must be inflexibly pursued. Through the many years of controversy we have had with our associates, the Northern States, we have vainly endeavored to secure tranquility and obtain respect for the rights to which we were entitled.

As a necessity, and not from choice, we have resorted to the remedy of separation, and, henceforth, our energies must be directed to the conduction of our own affairs, and the perpetuity of the Confederacy which we mutual interest shall permit us peaceably to pursue our separate political career, my most earnest desire will have been fulfilled; but if this be denied us, and the integrity of our territorial jurisdiction be assailed, it will but remain for us, with a firm resolve, to appeal to our arms, and invoke the blessing of Providence in a just cause.

As a consequence of our new condition, and with a view of anticipated wants, it will be necessary to provide a speedy and efficient organization of the branches of the Executive Department having special charge of foreign intercourse, finance, military affairs, and the postal service.

For the purpose of defence, the Confederated States may, under ordinary circumstances, rely mainly upon their militia, but it is deemed advisable, in the present condition of affairs, that there should be a well disciplined army, more numerous than would be usually required on a peace establishment. I also suggest that for the protection of our harbors and our commerce on the high seas, a navy adapted to these objects be required. These necessities have doubtless engaged the attention of Congress.

With a Constitution differing only from that of our fathers in so far as it is explanatory of their well-known intent, freed from the sectional conflicts which have interfered with our general welfare, it is not unusual to expect that the States from which we have recently parted may seek to unite their fortunes with ours under the Government we have instituted.—For this your Constitution makes adequate provision. But beyond this, if I mistake not, the judgment and will of the people are that a union with the States from which we have separated is neither practicable nor desirable.—To increase the power, develop the resources, and promote the happiness of a Confederacy, it is requisite that there should be so much of homogeneity that the welfare of every portion should be the aim of the whole. Where this does not exist, antagonisms are engendered, which must and should result in separation. Actuated solely by the desire to preserve our own rights and promote our own welfare, the separation of the Confederated States has been marked by no aggression upon others, and followed by no domestic convulsion. Our industrial pursuits have received no check. The cultivation of our fields has progressed as heretofore; and even should we be involved in war, there would be no considerable diminution in the production of the staples which have constituted our exports, and in which the commercial world has an interest scarcely less than our own. This common interest of product and this consumer can only be intercepted by an exterior force which should obstruct its transmission to foreign markets—a course of conduct which would be detrimental to the manufacturing and commercial interests abroad.

Should reason guide the action of the Government from which we have separated, a policy so detrimental to the civilized world—the Northern States included—could not be dictated by even a stronger desire to inflict injury upon us. But, if otherwise, a terrible responsibility will rest upon it, and the suffering of millions will bear testimony to the folly and wickedness of our aggressors.

In the meantime, there will remain to us, besides the ordinary remedies before suggested, the well-known resources for retaliation upon the commerce of an enemy.

An experience obtained in public stations of a subordinate grade to this which your kindness has conferred upon me, has taught me that care and toil and disappointments are the price of official elevation. You will see many errors to forgive, many deficiencies to tolerate, but you shall not find in me either want of zeal or fidelity to the cause that is to me the highest in hope and of most enduring affection.—Your generosity has bestowed upon me an unreserved distinction—one which I neither sought nor desired.—Upon the continuance of that sentiment, and upon your wisdom and patriotism, I rely to direct and support me in the performance of the duty required at my hands. We have changed the constituent parts, but not the system, of our Government. The Constitution formed by our fathers is that of these confederate States. In their exposition of it, and in the judicial construction it has received, we have a light which reveals its true meaning.

Thus instructed as to the just interpretation of that instrument, and ever remembering that all offices are but trusts held for the people, and that these delegated powers are to be strictly construed, I will hope, by due diligence in the performance of my duties, though I may disappoint your expectations, yet to retain, when retiring, something of the good-will and confidence which welcomes my entrance into office. It is joyous, in the midst of perilous times, to look around upon a people united in heart, where the purpose of high resolve actuates the whole—where the sacrifices to be made are not weighed in the balance against honor and right, liberty and equality. Obstacles may retard, but they cannot long prevent, the progress, of the movement. Sanctified by its justice, and sustained by a virtuous people, reverently let it invoke the God of our fathers to guide and protect us in our efforts to perpetuate the principles which, by His blessing, they were able to vindicate, establish, and transmit to their posterity; and with the continuance of His favor, ever gratefully acknowledged, we may hopefully look forward to success, to peace, and to prosperity.

resolutions, adopted by the Democracy of Somerset county, in Mass Meeting, speak the honest sentiments of the people of all parties:—

Resolved, That while we believe the Constitution of the United States has been wisely framed and makes ample provision for every emergency; yet, when dangers threaten us, and conciliation becomes important a christian people should not hesitate to make reasonable concessions for the sake of peace. If therefore, the Crittenden resolutions, the Bigler or the Douglas resolutions, the Virginia proposition, or any other proposition founded in love of country and fraternal regard for our neighbors, should be necessary to restore harmony to a once united but now distracted country, we most heartily welcome them, and shall bless the men through whose instrumentality good fellowship is thus restored.

Resolved, That it becomes the imperative duty of every good citizen to cultivate the spirit of brotherly love, and discard and frown upon every scheme and measure tending to alienate one portion of the people of our common country from another; and as the continual, improper and impertinent interference of citizens of the northern or free States with the domestic institutions of the people of the southern or slave States has brought about our unhappy difficulties, we earnestly recommend that our northern fellow-citizens do in the future attend to their own business, and thus secure peace and happiness to themselves and their neighbors, by letting the business of our southern fellow-citizens alone.

"THIRTY-SIX THIRTY."—The reader who is curious to know exactly where runs this oft mentioned line, will get a clear idea of it by trking the map and tracing it as follow: It commences at the point on the Atlantic coast, where the dividibg line between Virginia and North Carolina commences: passes along the line dividing those States; along the line between Tennessee and Kentucky; along the line between the States of Missouri and Arkansas, thence through the territory of the Cherokee nation, through New Mexico, striking the eastern boundary of the State of California, a short distance south of the middle, striking the Pacific a short distance south of Montery Bay. On the south of that line there are about 300,000 square miles, including Indian reservations, while on the north there are about 1,300,000 square miles.

UNWISE MEN.—The angry man—who sets his own house on fire, in order that he may burn up that of his neighbor.

The envious man—who cannot enjoy life because others do.

The robber—who, for the consideration of a few dollars, gives the world liberty to hang him.

The hypochondriac—whose highest happiness consists in rendering himself miserable.

The jealous man—who poisons his own banquet and then eats of it.

The miser—who starves himself to death, in order that his heir may feast.

The slanderer—who tells tales for the sake of giving his enemy a chance to prove him a liar.

OUR CORRESPONDENCE.

TALEBEARING AND LYING.

"There is a way which seemeth right unto a man; but the end thereof are the ways of death." And there is an evil which I have seen under the sun; it is common among men. It is, also, one of the most fearful magnitude! Clothed in the venomed words of spite, and fully bent on the eternal destruction of its victims, it stalks abroad upon the earth with eyes gleaming with envy, wrath, and fiery indignation, and with a craving appetite to gluttonize upon the most vital part of our temporal nature: which is our character or reputation. It is always on the alert, rashly but seldom truly, passing judgment on its fellows. It approaches those who are unconscious of its intentions, with its blandiloquence and pugnacious designs, and with its whining and wheedling words catches some close secret, then, full of calumny, waiteth not to hear the reasons of the mind, but, full bent on ruin, rusheth out and whispereth the secret to one of its nearest akin; and thus, like fire in dry stubble, it burneth and spreadeth, scattering strife and discord among friends. Its origin may be traced back to the shady bowers of Paradise, where, we are told, it made its first attack upon our apostate race. Beyond this, we seek not to penetrate the veil. To be acquainted with it, should be, only, to avoid it. It has sunk millions into the burning ocean of darkest night—the night which knows no dawn. Its whole happiness seems to be involved in destroying not only the reputation, but the soul, that immortal principle that CAN NEVER DIE. Oh! how *vile* its principles, and how *detestable* its nature! Yet, how many cling to it, as if it was their only God, and roll it under their tongues as a sweet morsel.

It may be known by the common appellation of *Talebearing* and *Lying*. Its advocates are very numerous; but its most *successful* ones are those who imagine mischief in their hearts, and are continually gathered together for war: who have sharpened their tongues like a serpent; adders' poison is under their lips. What shall be given unto thee? or what shall be done unto thee thou false tongue? Sharp arrows of the Almighty with coals of Juniper," says the Psalmist, "shall be thy portion." Know you not, friend, that you are doing the work of the *devil?* that you are rapidly paving your way down—down to the tormenting rack of unceasing misery? that you are doing a very prominent part of the seven things hateful in the sight of a just God? viz: "A proud look, a lying tongue, and hand that shed innocent blood, a heart that deviseth wicked imaginations, feet that are swift in running to mischief, a false witness that speaketh lies, and he that soweth discord among brethren." Furthermore, "he that hideth hatred with lying lips and he that uttereth a slander is a fool." For, "lying lips are an abomination to the Lord." Again, "deceit is in the heart of them that *imagine* evil, and in their lips there is as a burning fire." "As" that passeth by and medleth with strife belonging not to him, is like one that taketh a dog by the ears." "As a madman who casteth firebrands, arrows, and death, so is the man that deceiveth his neighbor, and saith, am not I in sport?" "Where no wood *is*, the *fire* goeth *out*, so where there is no *Talebearer* the *strife ceaseth*." Now what thinkest thou of these things, thou who art full of all subtlety and all mischief; thou child of the devil, thou enemy of all righteousness, wilt thou not cease perverting the right ways of the Lord? Wilt thou not cease persecuting those whom thou hast caught in chaffy snares? Canst thou not *live* without gluttonizing upon that which is so nearly allied to thyself by the common ties of humanity? that which is of such short duration, and must, so soon, if undisturbed by thee, become food for crawling worms?—Dost thou think that *wickedness* can triumph with impunity, or *virtue* toil and weep in vain? Shall *base cruelty torture* with its keen pangs *unavenged*, and the sufferer complain unheard and unpitied? "Is there no recompense for woe—no hope in setting suns of good, nor terror for the evil at its zenith." Yes, there is a Great Lawgiver who "cannot look upon sin with any degree of allowance." Who emphatically declares, "these shall go away into everlasting punishment." *Go*, then, and count *your hopes* ye miserable denizens of earth and heirs of immortality.

"I yearn for realms where fancy shall be filled, and the ecstacies of freedom shall be felt. I look to recognize again through the beautiful mask of their perfection, the dear familiar faces I have somewhile loved on earth. I long to talk with grateful tongue, of storms and perils past, and praise the Mighty Pilot who has steered us through the rapids."

ALPHA.

HOME AFFECTIONS.

The heart has affections that never die. The rough rubs of the world cannot obliterate them. They are the memories of home—only home, there is the old tree, under which the light-hearted boy has swung many a day; ponder is the river in which he learned to swim, there is the house in which he knew a parent's protection—nay, there is the room in which he romped with brother and sister, long since laid in the yard in which he must soon be gathered overshadowed by yon old church whith with a joyous troop like himself, he had often followed his parents to worship, and near the good old man who ministered at the altar. Even the very schoolhouse, associated in youthful days with thoughts of tasks, now comes to bring pleasant remembrances of many occasions that called forth some generous exhibition of noble traits of numan nature. There is where he learned to feel some of his first emotions. There, perchance, he first met the being who, by her love and tenderness in life has made a home for himself happier than that which his childhood has known. There are certain feelings of humanity—and those, too, among the best—that can find no appropriate place for their exercise only at one's fireside.

☞ Envy has sore eyes; they are pained by everything bright.

The Globe.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, February 27, 1861.

The Latest News.

SUDDEN DEPARTURE OF MR. LINCOLN FROM HARRISBURG.—Mr. Lincoln left Harrisburg on Friday evening very unexpectedly, having received a despatch from Washington to be there on Saturday. He took an express train to Philadelphia, and connecting there with a regular train to Washington via Baltimore, he arrived in Washington early in the morning, and had a conference with President Buchanan, the Peace Commissioners, Senators Seward, Cameron, etc. It was not known in Harrisburg that Mr. Lincoln had left town until a late in the morning, when of course, the disappointment was very great, especially among the politicians, and the Baltimore Committee of Reception that had arrived the evening previous. The secret of Mr. Lincoln's sudden and unexpected departure from Harrisburg, was to avoid a difficulty at Baltimore, as it had been rumored that a mob might attack the train upon which Mr. Lincoln had agreed to arrive in that city.

MR. LINCOLN'S ARRIVAL AT WASHINGTON.—*Washington*, Feb. 23.—I have already informed you of the unexpected arrival of Mr. Lincoln this morning. He was received at the depot by Senator Seward and Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, and proceeded very quietly to Willard's Hotel. A private letter received here from Mr. Lincoln last night announced this change in his programme. He was advised by high authorities here to come through Baltimore in the night, in order to avoid a difficulty growing up in that city about who should receive him and how it should be done. He was accompanied on the trip by Mr. Lamon, of Illinois, and Mr. Allen of New York. Mr. Lincoln, after getting some rest, breakfasted privately.

Senator Seward received official intelligence on Thursday evening from reliable sources, that a most diabolical plot had been successfully arranged, on the part of a secret organization in Baltimore to assassinate the President-elect on his arrival in that city. Mr. Seward communicated this intelligence to a few private friends, and it was determined to despatch a messenger at once to Philadelphia, informing him of the fact, and urging him to take an ealier train, which would bring him through in the night. Mr. Lincoln said he had received intelligence from Baltimore of a similar nature. A special train was accordingly arranged, and he departed at once for Washington.

It is positively denied by Baltimoreans that any such organization exists, or that any interferance would have been made with the Presidential party. There is little doubt that the feeling and sentiment of the people of Baltimore is very bitter against Mr. Lincoln, so much so, indeed, that violence might have been attempted. It is regarded as a very wise move in giving them the slip.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 23.—The most ample arrangements had been made here for securing the safe and respectful transit of Mr. Lincoln through the city. The police force were all out and fully equipped. All good citizens were anxious that no indignity should have been manifested.

The apprehension entertained was that certain disreputable parties had lately attached themselves to the Republican organization here, and who were expected to make a demonstration, would have aroused a bad feeling in the minds of some and caused a disturbance. Otherwise there was no reason to apprehend anything unpleasant here.

All feel highly indignant at the want of confidence evinced by Mr. Lincoln's course, though it is understood that he was himself opposed to it, but was overruled by other parties who have assumed a control over his movements.

The crowd blocked up all the avenues to Calvert-street depot, and on the arrival of the train greeted it with groans, after learning [illegible]

PEACE CONFERENCE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—*Various amendments are yet to be* voted on by the Peace Conference.

During last night's session they agreed to the first branch of the pending proposition prohibiting slavery north of 36 deg. 30 min., and recognizing the status of slavery south of that line; the States formed out of the territory to be admitted with or without slavery, as their respective Constitutions may prescribe. This received a decided *affirmative* vote. Some of the commissioners who opposed the proposition confidently assert that, with several exceptions, this is satisfactory to all of the Border Slave States. The probability now is that they will not complete their labors before Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 24.—Unless all the signs are deceptive, to-morrow, Monday, the 25th inst., will be the happiest Monday known in Washington for four months. I have seen more joyous faces this Sabbath morning than I have met in years. The friends of the Union, on the streets and in the hotels, are full of buoyant hope, and the enemies of the Union are correspondingly cast down. Mr. Lincoln's arrival, like the return of Napoleon to Paris from Elba, has effected a magical change in the opinions of politicians, and the anticipations of the local population. During yesterday he seemed to be guided by none but the most patriotic and conciliatory feelings. He first visited President Buchanan, was introduced to the Cabinet, and then sent for Judge Douglas and all the Illinois members of the Senate and House, an invitation that was promptly responded to on their part. He then received the Peace Commissioners in a body, in the great parlor at Willard's Hotel, and had an opportunity of conversing with as influential and intellectual assembly of statesmen as ever congregated in Washington. Last evening he had a long interview with Senator Seward, of New York, and Senator Cameron, of Pennsylvania, both of whom are now regarded as accepted members of the new Cabinet, and both of whom, it is needless to add, are the received organs of the conservative sentiment in the Republican party. It shows the intense anxiety of the friends of the American Union that that Union may be preserved and perpetuated when these indications are received with such inexpressible enthusiasm. Some of the more violent advocates of Mr. Lincoln's election assume to regard the signs of the times as proofs of an intentional surrender on his part of Republican principles; but no such surrender is asked at his hands. He can save the Union without any sacrifice of the substantial interests of his party. All that is demanded is that he should recommend the submission to the people of that programme of adjustment which is prayed for by the patriots in the Border Slave States.—This programme does not mean the protection of slavery south of the line of 36 deg. 30 min., but only that the doctrine of practical non-intervention should be recognized.

OCCASIONAL.

AN EXCITING WEEK.—This being the last week of the present Congress, great excitement may be expected. The Tariff bill will undoubtedly be passed in some shape, the Peace Conference will agree to its plan of adjustment, the various factions of the Republican party will struggle to put their favorites in the Cabinet, and the Congress itself will probably be expected to take some action in regard to this plan.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.—The Administration is satisfied, from official channels of information, that none of the foreign Governments sympathize with the secession movements in the South, but on the contrary, express the utmost solicitude for the preservation of the entire Union.

GEN. CAMERON.—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* of Monday afternoon says: "In answer to many inquiries, we can assure the numerous friends of Gen. Cameron, that he *has* been appointed Secretary of the Treasury.

THE TARIFF BILL.—The Tariff bill as amended and passed by the Senate, came up in the House on Saturday. After considerable discussion the House adjourned until Monday. The general impression at Washington was that the bill with the Senate amendments, would be concurred in by the House. The bill is the same as that of 1847.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 21.

The Democratic State Convention assembled in Brant's Hall.

Hon. Wm. H. Welsh, Chairman of the State Executive Committee, called the Convention to order at 3 o'clock.

Mr. Carrigan moved that the Rev. Dr. Nevin, of Lancaster, be invited to open the Convention with prayer.—Agreed to.

Dr. Nevin delivered a fervent and impressive prayer, in which he dwelt with much feeling on the distracted state of the country.

Mr. Welsh read the call under which the Convention had been assembled. He then made a short and eloquent address. He believed that the Democrats were now firmly united. When danger threatened the country the party flocked together as a band of brothers. He hoped that unity and harmony would pervade the proceedings of the Convention.

Mr. John Cessna, of Bedford, proposed the name of Hon. W. Maynard, of Lycoming, for temporary Chairman of the Convention.

Mr. John Cresswell proposed the name of Hon. George Sanderson, of Lancaster.

Mr. Ira C. Mitchell proposed the name of Jacob Zeigler, of Butler co.

A discussion took place as to the proper mode of choosing the temporary Chairman.

Mr. Cessna offered the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Chairman of the State Executive Committee appoint two tellers, which tellers, so appointed shall make out a roll of the delegates duly elected to this Convention, and shall proceed to call said roll of delegates; each one of whom, as his name is called, shall indicate his desire for temporary Chairman of the Convention. No delegates whose right to a seat is contested shall be permitted to vote for temporary Chairman, and the tellers shall not declare any person elected until said person shall have received at least 200 votes, unless otherwise declared by this body.

After some further discussion, Judge Shannon proposed that Hon. Henry D. Foster be declared, by acclamation, the permanent Chairman of the Convention. This was received with wild shouts of applause.

Gen. Foster returned his sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon him to preside over so large a Convention. He was but little versed in parliamentary rules, but through the indulgence of the members of the Convention, he would discharge his duties in accordance with what he considered right. We had not brought this trouble upon the country, but it was for us to restore harmony and peace, to unite our hearts and hands in such measures as were essential for the crisis. Gen. Foster was truly eloquent in alluding to the troubles of the country and was rapturously applauded throughout.

Mr. Ira C. Mitchell proposed that Capt. W. W. H. Davis, of Bucks, J. R. Hunter, of Allegheny, and C. W. Carrigan, of Philadelphia, be appointed temporary Secretaries of the Convention.

Mr. Cessna moved that the appointment of five be appointed on credentials.—Not agreed to.

Mr. Cessna said, we are all of one mind, and all came here for one purpose, and hoped that the Convention would organize without confusion.—He therefore moved that the temporary secretaries read the list of delegates. Agreed to.

Mr. Carrigan proceeded to read the list of delegates. A scene of confusion here ensued in regard to delegates whose names were not on the printed list. Several gentlemen rushed forward with names on slips of paper; which were read. Some amusing scenes occurred, but everything passed off as pleasantly, and certainly more orderly than could be expected from such a large assemblage.

Mr. Ira C. Mitchell moved that a committee of seven be appointed on contested seats. Agreed to.

Mr. Cassiday moved to except from the operation of the rule the contested seats in the Third District of Philadelphia, as he was satisfied that they could be settled between themselves. Agreed to.

Mr. Cessna offered the following resolution; which was adopted:

Resolved, That in order to effect a permanent organization of this Convention, a committee of thirty-three shall be appointed to report to the Convention for its approval Vice Presidents and Secretaries; said committee to be selected by the delegates resident within the limits of each Senatorial District, who shall select a member or members from their own number equal in number to the number of Senators to which such district shall be entitled, and report their several selections to the Convention.

The following resolution, offered by Cessna, gave rise to much discussion, but it was finally adopted:

Resolved, That a committee of thirty-three be appointed to report to this Convention resolutions expressive of the views and opinions thereof—*that* said committee shall be selected by the delegates *resident within the limits* of each Senatorial District, who shall *select a number of members* equal in number to the number of Senatorial *District, who shall be entitled*, and report their selections to the Convention. Said committee so selected shall elect its own chairman, and to this committee shall be referred all resolutions that may be introduced into the Convention, without amendment or debate.

The President of the Convention announced the following gentlemen as the committee on contested seats: Ira C. Mitchell, S. B. Hayes, J. A. Gibson, Michael Mylert, S. M. Zulich, Jacob Turney and John W. Maynard.

Mr. Mead moved that two doorkeepers be appointed. Agreed to. He then moved that John Farrell and J. C. Whalley be appointed. Carried.

A motion was made to take a recess for fifteen minutes.

Mr. Cessna opposed the motion. He therefore moved that the Convention adjourn. Not agreed to.

Mr. Kerr renewed the motion to adjourn for fifteen minutes. Carried.

The recess having expired, the committees of two from each Senatorial District on organization and resolutions were announced.

Mr. Cessna moved to reconsider the vote by which the Convention agreed to adjourn until half-past seven o'clock, and to adjourn until ten o'clock tomorrow morning. After some discussion the motion was withdrawn.

Mr. Josiah Randall moved to accept Hon. Wm. H. Witte as a substitute for Mr. Frank P. Magee.

Mr. Cassiday opposed the motion.—He moved to refer the matter to the delegates from Mr. Magee's district.—He said that Mr. Witte did not live in the district.

Mr. Carrigan said that Mr. Magee was the only power to make a substitute, as the Convention had nothing to do with it.

Mr. Samuel Randall said that Mr. Cassidy occupied a seat in the last National Convention, and representated a district in which he did not live.

Mr. Cresswell moved that the question be referred to the Committee on Credentials. Agreed to.

The Convention thereupon adjourned until half past seven o'clock this evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 7½ o'clock.

Mr. Ira C. Mitchell, from the Committee on Credentials, unanimously reported in favor of Hon. Wm. H. Witte as a substitute for Frank P. Magee.—This was received with applause.

The case of the contested election in Cambria county, was decided unanimously against Richard White and his colleagues.

Thos. A. Simmons, of Philadelphia, was admitted in place of Judge Campbell.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was adopted unanimously.

The Committee on permanent organization reported the following gentlemen as Vice Presidents and Secretaries of the Convention:

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Henry Gildea, Richard Ludlow, H. Clark, Hon. George S. Leiper, Gen. J. H. Hubbard, Richardson L. Wright, Gen. Joseph Morrison, James T. Morehead, Col. Daniel Small, E. W. Hamlin, M. C. Tyler, Gen. W. S. Ross, A. M. Benton, Hon. Isaac Slenker, Hon. W. L. Dewart, Hon. Ephraim Banks, A. W. Loomis, Rev. John W. Nevin, Dr. Isaac Winless, Peter M'Intyre, Hon. James Nill, Hon. Job Mann, James T. Leonard, Hon. James Clark, Col. A. Manchester, Samuel M'Kee, Joseph R. Hunter, Wm. Hirst, Hon. M. C. Trout, Charles E. Taylor and Patrick Carr.

SECRETARIES.

Josiah Randall. George W. Irvin, Edmund Buckley, S. Morton Zulich, Dr. J. Stewart Leech, George R. Clark, W. W. H. Davis, Morton Fry, Charles Kissler, W. H. Gallaher, John De Young, E. Ferguson, Col. M. Hammond, J. J. Woreline, Henry C. Parsons, John Cummings, John B. McAlester, S. T. M'Adam, Samuel H. Reynolds, Dr. E. Haldeman, Henry Latimer, James B. Sansom, John Porter, James Louther, James A. Gettys, Jos. G. Richey, James B. Barr, John Sill, Jacob Zeigler, Wm. M'Knight, J. Dennis James, R. J. Nicholson.

Judge Shannon made an eloquent speech, in which he counselled that we should listen to the words of wisdom from the lips of the gray-haired fathers of the party.

[illegible] Henry D. Foster, John Scott, Esq., Hon. James Clark, and Rev. Dr. Nevin, answered calls of the Convention in addresses full of eloquence and lofty patriotism, and which were received by the crowded house with great enthusiasm.

At a late hour the Convention adjourned until morning.

HARRISBURG, Feb. 22.—The Democratic State Convention re-assembled this morning in Brant's Hall, and was opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. John W. Nevins, of Lancaster.

The Committee on Resolutions, through their chairman, Hon. Ellis Lewis, reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the States of this Union are sovereign and independent over every subject not surrendered to the control of the Federal Government *and they have no right* to interfere with each other's domestic institutions, *but are bound by* the Constitution of the United States to protect and defend them against domestic insurrection as well as foreign invasion.

Resolved, That the Government of the United States, although limited in *its authority* to the subjects enumerated in the Federal Constitution, possesses within those limits supreme authority, and has the usual and necessary powers for preserving itself and enforcing its laws.

Resolved, That the union of the States was founded by the wisdom of our patriotic ancestors, is sanctioned by the experience of our whole political existence, and has secured to us unexampled prosperity at home, and respect abroad. The Democratic party will *cling to it* as the last prop of freedom, and as the great exponent in self-government, which is to light the nations of the earth to liberty and independence.

Resolved, That the Democratic party possesses the recuperating power which nothing but integrity can give, and is determined to sacrifice on the altar of patriotism all individual interests and past dissensions, and unite as a band of brothers to rescue the country from the control of those who are seeking its destruction. That this country with the best form of government that ever was devised, is surrounded with dangers and difficulties which threaten its very existence, and yet the Republican party refuse all reasonable terms of compromise, and their leader, on his way to take possession of the government, seemingly satisfied with the disastrous calamities of his "irrepressible conflict," declares there is nothing going wrong.

Resolved, That the people of the Southern States contributed their exertion and treasure in the acquisition of the Territories, equally with those of other States, and that the principle which recognizes the equal rights of all the States in the same, is founded on the *clearest equality* and supported by the decision of the highest Court of the country. It ought, therefore, *to be* sustained by every law-abiding citizen until a satisfactory dividing line can be settled by amendment of the Constitution.

Resolved, That every State is bound by the Constitution of the United States to aid in delivering up fugitive slaves to their owners, and all legislation which withholds such aid or throws obstacles in the way, is unconstitutional, and should be repealed, and suitable enactments substituted, in accordance with the Federal duties of the respective States.

Resolved, That the resolutions offered in the United States Senate by the patriotic Senator from Kentucky, and known as the Crittenden plan of compromise, present a satisfactory basis for the adjustment of our difficulties.—The measures therein specified are wise, just and honorable—calculated to end the present deplorable agitation and prevent forever its recurrence.—We commend this plan or something similar to patriots—men of business—workingmen—political parties—to the people everywhere; and we call upon all who love their whole country and desire to preserve it, to rally to such plan of compromise and carry it through.

Resolved, That we will, by all proper and legitimate means, oppose, discountenance and prevent any attempt on the part of the Republicans in power to make any armed aggression upon the Southern States; especially so long as laws contravening their rights shall remain unrepealed on the statute books of the Northern States, and so long as the just demands of the South shall continue to be unrecognized by the Republican majorities in those States, and unsecured by proper amendatory explanations of the Constitution.

Resolved, That in the dignified and prudent reserve of the southern border States, and in their conciliating overtures, we recognize the same patriotic purposed which animated the fathers of the Republic; and that an appeal to the people of Pennsylvania will manifest their hearty concurrence in all reasonable and constitutional measures for the preservation of the Union, consistently with the rights of all the States.

Resolved, That the conduct of the present Governor of Pennsylvania, in confining exclusively his selection of Commissioners to the Peace Conference to the Republican party, and excluding 230,000 freemen of Pennsylvania from any representation in that body, was the act of a partizan, and not a patriot.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the immediate repeal of the 95th and 95th sections of the Penal Code of Pennsylvania—except so far as relates to the crime of kidnapping—because said sections stand in the way of a strict enforcement of the fugitive slave law.

After the reading of the resolutions was finished, P. C. Shannon, Esq., of Pittsburg, moved that the report of Committee be adopted by the Convention standing up; which was done; and the report of the Committee was adopted with three hearty cheers that made the welkin ring—not a voice dissenting.

R. Bruce Petrikin, Esq., of Huntingdon, moved that a committee of seven be appointed to proceed to Washington City and deliver copies of the report of the Committee of Thirty-three to the President and Vice President of the United States, our Senators and Members of Congress, and also a copy to each of the members of the Peace Con City. This resolution was amended by increasing the Committee to thirty-three and appointing Gen. H. D. Foster its Chairman. The resolution was then adopted.

Eloquent and patriotic speeches were then made by Hon. Ellis Lewis, Hon. Richard Vaux, Gen. H. D. Foster and others, after which the Convention adjourned.

GREAT DAY IN HARRISBURG!

The Twenty-Second of February at the Capital of the Keystone State.

Reception of Mr. Lincoln.

RAISING THE AMERICAN FLAG!

Grand Military and Civic Display.

Speeches by Mr. Lincoln, Gov. Curtin, Mr. Palmer and Mr. Davis.

The ever glorious 22d of February, 1861, will long be remembered by the citizens of, and the thousands who visited Harrisburg on Friday last.—The day opened propitiously, and before the sun was up, *the streets* were alive with people; still every train added to the crowd, *until* there was a perfect sea of moving humanity. By 10 o'clock, all the military had arrived, numbering some thousands, and a more magnificent display we never witnessed. The military, civic societies and firemen formed, and marched over the route previously designated. All along it the houses were thronged with spectators, while the streets and side-walks were filled with the orderly multitude, who had come far and near to witness the grand display.

While the procession was moving, minute guns were fired from the arsenal, and as the line turned up State street from Front, the display was most beautiful. The military formed in double column on both sides of the street, through which passed the carriages containing the Governor and the committees, and the old soldiers—that gallant remnant of the patriots of a past age—bearing the flag to be raised over the Capitol. These venerable men were greeted with every mark of respect, and as they entered the capitol grounds a prolonged cheer arose from the assembled multitude.

At half-past twelve o'clock, the flag being properly adjusted to the ropes, the Old Soldiers commenced elevating it to the top of the towering flag-staff. As it reached the cornice of the main building, it suddenly expanded, and as its meteor stripes kissed the clear cold air, the immense crowd of spectators burst forth in shouts that made the welkin ring again. The cannon, too, on Capitol Hill sent out its thunder tones in response, while the brass bands struck up the "Star-Spangled Banner" with a will that showed they too had caught the patriotic inspiration of the day.

As soon as the flag was run up, E. H. Raugh, Esq., clerk of the House of Representatives, read to an immense multitude assembled in front of the Capitol, Washington's Farewell Address to the people of the United States.

RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT.

As soon as this part of the ceremony was concluded, the procession re-formed and proceeded to the depot to meet the President elect. The special train containing the distinguished guest and suite, arrived at half-past one o'clock, when he was escorted to an open barouche drawn by six white horses, which proceeded, followed by the entire procession, to the Jones House, where the President elect alighted and was conducted to the portico in front of the Hotel by his Excellency, Gov. Curtin. The appearance of the President and the Governor was greeted with cheers by the assembled multitude.

After the cheering had somewhat subsided, Gov. Curtin welcomed the President as follows:

SIR:—It is my pleasure to welcome you to the State of Pennsylvania, and to extend to you the hospitality of this city. We have frequently heard of you since you left your home in a distant place, and every word that has fallen from your lips has fallen upon the ears of an excited, patriotic but loyal people. (Applause.) Sir, as President elect of the United States, you are called to the discharge of official duties at a period of time when the public mind is distracted and divided, when animosities and distractions divide the people of this hitherto happy and prosperous country. You undertake, sir, no easy task. You must restore fraternal feeling. You must heal up discord. You must produce amity in place of hostility and restore prosperity, peace and concord to this unhappy country. And future generations will rise up and call you blessed.

Sir, this day, by act of our Legislature, we unfurled from the dome of the Capitol the flag of our country, carried there in the arms of men who defended the country when defence was needed. I assure you, sir, there is no star or stripes erased, and on its azure field there blazons forth thirty-four stars, the number of the bright constellation of States over which you are called by a free people, in a fair election, to preside. We trust, sir, that in the discharge of your high office, you may reconcile the unhappy differences now existing, as they have heretofore been reconciled.

Sir, when conciliation has failed, read our history, study our tradition. Here are the people who will defend you, the Constitution, the laws and the integrity of this Union.

Our great law-giver and founder established this government of a free people in deeds of peace. We are a peaceful, laborious people. We believe that civilization, progress and christianity are advanced by the protection of free and paid labor.

Sir, I welcome you to the midst of this generous people, and may the God who has so long watched over this country, give you wisdom to discharge the high duties that devolve upon you, to the advancement of the greatness and glory of the government, and the happiness and prosperity of the people.

Mr. Lincoln being introduced to the crowd, spoke as follows:

Gov. Curtin and citizens of the State of Pennsylvania: Perhaps the best thing that I could do would be simply to endorse the patriotic and eloquent speech which your Governor has just made in your hearing. I am quite sure that I am unable to address to [illegible] which he has uttered.

Reference has been made by him to the distraction of the public mind at this time and to the great task that lies before me in entering upon the administration of the General Government. With all the eloquence and ability that your Governor brings to this theme, I am quite sure he does not—in his situation he cannot—appreciate as I do the weight of that responsibility. I feel that, under God, in the strength of the arm and wisdom of the heads of these masses after all, must be my support. As I have often had occasion to say, I repeat to you—I am quite sure I do not deceive myself when I tell you I bring to the work an honest heart; I dare not tell you I bring a head sufficient for it. If my own strength should fail, I shall at least fall back upon these masses, who, I think, under any circumstances will not fail.

Allusion has been made to the peaceful principles upon which this great Commonwealth was originally settled. Allow me to add my meed of praise to those peaceful principles. I hope no one of the Friends who originally settled here, or who lived here since that time, or who live here now, has been or is a more devoted lover of peace, harmony and concord than my humble self.

While I have been proud to see today the finest military array, I think, that I have ever seen, allow me to say in regard to those men that they give hope of what may be done when war is inevitable. But at the same time, allow me to express the hope that in the shedding of blood their services may never be needed, especially in the shedding of fraternal blood. It shall be my endeavor to preserve the peace of this country so far as it can possibly be done, consistently with the maintenance of the institutions of the country. With my consent, or without my great displeasure, this country shall never witness the shedding of one drop of blood in fraternal strife.

And now, my fellow-citizens, as I have made many speeches, will you allow me to bid you farewell?

At half-past two o'clock the Senators, members of the House and the military escorted Mr. Lincoln to the hall of the House, where, after order was restored, Mr. Palmer greeted him on behalf the Senate as follows:

HONORED SIR: In behalf of the Senate of Pennsylvania, I welcome you to the Capitol of our State.

We deem it a peculiar privilege and a happy omen, that while on your way to assume the duties of the high office to which you have been called, at this momentous period in our national history, we are honored by your presence at our seat of government, on the anniversary of the birthday of the Father of his Country.

The people of Pennsylvania, upon whom rests so large a share of the responsibility of your nomination and election to the Presidency, appreciate the magnitude of the task before you, and are fully prepared to sustain your Administration of the Government, according to the Constitution and the laws.

Whatever differences of opinion existed previous to the election as to the political questions involved in the canvass, they are a law-abiding, Constitution and Union-loving people, and there is *no* difference among them as to your right to claim, and their duty to render such support.

Accordingly, here to-day are assembled men of all parties and of every shade of political opinion, to welcome and to honor you as the constitutionally chosen President of the United States.

Nor have we observed with indifference the recent public expression of your views on a subject closely affecting the material interests of Pennsylvania. That it is not only the right but the duty of every general government, while providing revenue for its support by means of a Tariff, so to regulate the duties on imports as to afford adequate protection to all our industrial interests of the country, is universally admitted by our people.—It has, therefore, afforded them profound satisfaction that you have been known recently to declare that this is also your view of the true policy of the Government.

Deeply impressed with the honor of your visit at this interesting time—proud of the presence among us of him whom the people have so recently elevated to the Chair of Washington, and to whom they have so largely confided their highest interests—hopeful of the beneficial results of the wise and just measures which we trust, and believe, will signalize your Administration, and soon restore harmony and prosperity to our country, I again, in the name and in behalf of the Senate bid you a cordial welcome to our Capitol.

At the conclusion of Senator Palmer's remarks, Speaker Davis addressed the President:

RESPECTED SIR:—It becomes my duty—and certainly it is a pleasant one—to welcome you in behalf of the members of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, and to express to you their pleasure in meeting you in this Hall.

We are proud and gratified to meet you, and bid you welcome in the name of Pennsylvania, as the President elect of the United States.

This is not the time nor the occasion for making a formal address to you.—The people are here to see, and, if possible, hear you speak, in whose ability and integrity they have placed their hopes, and who is soon to preside over the destinies of this great nation.—Pennsylvania contributed as much to your election, to your present exalted though arduous position, as any other State in the Union, and although her voice has always been for peace, "and her flood waters fields unbought with blood," yet I believe I speak the sentiments of her entire people, when I say she is willing to pledge her resources—men and money—to maintain the Constitution, sustain the Government, and enforce the laws.

Permit me again to bid you welcome in the name of the Representatives of the people of Pennsylvania. The gloom that now hangs over our beloved country—when designing men are endeavoring to disturb the only sure safeguard of our liberties, *The Union*, we meet you, sir, with an abiding faith in the wisdom and justice of Providence and a firm reliance on your patriotism, prudence and ability to save the nation from the present impending danger. We deeply feel the responsibilities of the present hour, and the importance of moderation and firmness. There is no disguising the fact that the ship of state is drifting in a dangerous and unknown sea. But we have every confidence in the steady hand and true heart of the pilot of our choice.

We have full confidence in the rectitude of your intentions, and the purity of your purposes; and our ardent prayer is now and will be for the success of your Administration, and the maintenance of the Constitution and the Union.

At the conclusion Mr. Lincoln arose and said:

Mr. Speaker of the Senate and also Mr. Speaker of the House of Representatives, and Gentlemen of the General Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania: I appear before you only for a very few brief remarks in response to what has been said to me. I thank you most sincerely for this reception, and the generous words in which support has been promised me upon this occasion. I thank your great Commonwealth for the overwhelming support it recently gave—not me personally—but the cause, which I think a just one, in the late election.

Allusion has been made to the fact—the interesting fact perhaps we should say—that I for the first time appear at the Capitol of the great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, upon the birthday of the Father of his Country. In connection with that beloved anniversary, connected with the history of this country, I have already gone through one exceedingly interesting scene this morning in the ceremonies at Philadelphia. Under the kind conduct of gentlemen there, I was for the first time allowed the privilege of standing in old Independence Hall, to have a few words addressed to me there, and opening up to me an opportunity of expressing with much regret that I had not more time to express something of my own feelings excited by the occasion—somewhat to harmonize and give shape to the feelings that had been really the feelings of my whole life.

Besides this, our friends there had provided a magnificent flag of the country. They had arranged it so that I was given the honor of raising it to the head of its staff; and when it went up, I was pleased that it went to its place by the strength of my own feeble arm. When, according to the arrangement, the cord was pulled and it flaunted gloriously to the wind without an accident, in the light glowing sunshine of the morning, I could not help hoping that there was, in the entire success of that beautiful ceremony, at least something of an omen of what is to come. Nor could I help feeling then, as I often have felt, that in the whole of that proceeding I was a very humble instrument. I had not provided the flag; I had not made the arrangement for elevating it to its place; I had applied but a very small portion of even my feeble strength in raising it. In the whole transaction, I was in the hands of the people who had arranged it, and if I can have the same generous co-operation of the people of this nation, I think the flag of our country may yet be kept flaunting gloriously.

I recur for a moment but to repeat some words uttered at the hotel in regard to what has been said about the military support which the general government may expect from the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in a proper emergency. To guard against any possible mistake do I recur to this.—It is not with any pleasure that I contemplate the possibility that a necessity may arise in this country for the use of the military arm. While I am exceedingly gratified to see the manifestation upon your streets of your military force here, and exceedingly gratified at your promise here to use that force upon a proper emergency, while I make these acknowledgments, I desire to repeat, in order to preclude any possible misconstruction, that I do most sincerely hope that we shall have no use for them—that it will never become their duty to shed blood, and most especially never to shed fraternal blood. I promise that, (in so far as I may have wisdom to direct,) if so painful a result shall in any wise be brought about, it shall be through no fault of mine.

Allusion has also been made, by one of your honored Speakers, to some remarks recently made by myself at Pittsburg, in regard to what is supposed to be the especial interest of Pennsylvania. I now wish only to say, in regard to that matter, that the few remaaks which I uttered on that occasion were rather carefully worded. I took pains that they should be so.—I have seen no occasion since to add too them or subtract from them. I leave them precisely as they stand; [applause] adding only now that I am pleased to have an expression from you, gentlemen of Pennsylvania, significant that they are satisfactory to you.

And now, gentlemen of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, allow me again to return to you my most sincere thanks.

SUPPRESSION OF FORTUNE TELLING.—The bill for the suppression of fortune telling passed the House on the 13th inst. It provides that any person who shall pretend, for gain or lucre, to predict future events by cards, tokens, the inspection of the head or hands of any person, or by any one's age, or by consulting the movements of the heavenly bodies; or who shall pretend, for gain or lucre, to effect any purpose by spells, charms, necromancy or incantation, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, punishable by any Court of Quarter Sessions in this Commonwealth, with fine and imprisonment. The first offence shall be punished with not more than two years imprisonment, nor less than fifteen days, and a fine of not more than $100, nor less than $10; the second offence, with any term of imprisonment, and fine exceeding the above that the Court may deem proper. That any person or persons who shall advise the taking or administering of what are commonly called love powders, or potions, or who shall prepare the same to be taken or administered, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished as above provided.

TERRIBLY COLD IN GERMANY.—Letters from Dresden represent the winter in Germany as one of unusual severity. For several days in Dresden the thermometer had been from ten to nineteen degrees below zero. The Elbe is frozen over, and the ladies have their curls covered with hoar frost, while the men's whiskers freeze.

MARRIED,

On Tuesday the 19th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. JAS. JOHNSTON to MISS CAROLINE OSWALT, of Juniata township.

On the 21st inst., by the same, Mr. ROBERT CARMON, of Huntingdon, to Miss EMMELINE JOHNS, of Springfield tp.

On the same day, by the same, Mr. LAWRENCE RHINEHART to Miss ELIZA C. GREEN, of McConnellstown.

DIED,

Near Grayville, Franklin town-hip, on the 15th inst., Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Wm. S. Curry, in the 33d year of her age.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, Feb. 25.

Fancy and Extra Family Flour	$6.00@6.75
Common and Superfine	$5,25@5,37
Rye Flour	$3,62½
Corn Meal	$2,87½
Extra White Wheat	$1,40@1,50
Fair and Prime Red	$1,37@1,50
Rye	60c
Corn, prime Yellow	60@61
Oats	32
Clovrseed, ₱ 64 lbs	$4,50@4,75
Timothy	$2,25@2,50

HUNTINGDON MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

White Wheat	$1,10
Red Wheat	$1,00
Rye	50
Corn	50
Oats	25
Cloverseed	4,00
Flaxseed	1,60
Dried Apples	1,50
Butter	16
Eggs	12½
Lard	10
Ham	12½
Shoulder	10
Sides	11
Tallow	11½

NOTICE OF INCORPORATION.—Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania at its present session, for the passage of "An Act to incorporate the Trough Creek Coal and Iron Company," with authority to hold real estate, and carry on the business of the Company in Huntingdon county, and that the corporators named in said act will be

F. C. REAMER, EDWARD HARRISON,
THOMAS R. SILL, HENRY C. REAMER,
SAML. L. RUSSELL, JAS. E. WHARTON.

Feb. 27, 1861.-1t.

PATENT MICA LAMP CHIMNEY.

A LAMP CHIMNEY THAT WILL NOT BREAK!

This great invention commends itself to every one using Coal Oil Lamps. It gives more light, requires less cleaning and will not break by the heat or cold, falling, or any ordinary usage. For sale by Storekeepers generally throughout the U. S. and the Canadas, and Wholesale by the Manufacturers and Patentees,

HORNING & HUMPHREY,
No. 321 N. Second Street, Philadelphia.

N. B.—A large and superior stock of COAL OIL LAMPS, always on hand, at prices defying competition. Also the PORTLAND COAL OIL, at Manufacturers' price.

Feb. 27, 1861.-1t.

PUBLIC SALE.—The subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Walker township, Huntingdon county, on

Wednesday, March the 6th, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

the following property to wit:—6 head of horses, (4 are brood mares,) 2 colts, 10 head of milch cows and young cattle, 9 head of hogs, 1 sow and pigs, 1 new threshing machine, 1 fanning mill, 1 rolling screen, 1 wagon, 1 low truck wagon, 1 pair of hay ladders, one pair wood ladders, two plows, two harrows, two double shovel plows, one single shovel plow, one horse rake, two pair of double trees, one pair of spreaders, two log chains, scythes, grain cradles, hind gears, front gears, four fly nets, one saddle, one new wagon saddle, 44 acres of grain in the ground, two barrels of cider vinegar, and household and kitchen furniture too numerous to mention.

Also, one black Chester Lion Stallion four years old, who had eight mares last spring, six of them with foal.

TERMS:—A reasonable credit will be given, by giving notes with approved security.

Feb. 20, 1861. DAVID ENYEART.

ENVELOPES!

Wholesale and Retail.

50.000,

BEST QUALITY
WHITE,
BUFF,
ORANGE,
YELLOW,
AND FANCY
ENVELOPES,

Just received and for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Feb. 27, 1861.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

☞ **Every Subscriber to The Globe is requested to act as Agent to extend its circulation and usefulness.** ☜

We are anxious to publish a first class newspaper, and with the assistance of our subscribers we know we can be put in possession of the means to do so. We want every subscriber to interest himself, not only in procuring for us additional patronage, but also in putting us in possession of all the local news of the county of interest to the general reader. A little effort on the part of all our patrons would be as much to their advantage as to ours, as with increased patronage we would be enabled to give a better paper. We cannot afford to put THE GLOBE at less than $1.50 a year, and to enable us *to deal honestly with all* men we must demand the subscription yearly or half yearly in advance. Subscriptions can be sent to us through the mail at our risk, the Postmasters witnessing the same. We earnestly and most respectfully ask our friends to make an effort to increase our patronage.

THE GLOBE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

Connected with THE GLOBE, we have a Job Office furnished with a more extensive assortment of the latest style of types and materials than can be found in any other county town in the State. Our work compares favorably with any done in the cities. We have four presses, which enables us to put out all kinds of job work with dispatch and at reasonable prices.

PUBLIC SALES.

[Advertised in "THE GLOBE," or for which bills have been printed.]

Real Estate.

On Thursday, March 14th, on the premises, a tract of land in Tell township, estate of Geo. Wilson, Esq., dec'd.

On Thursday, March 14th, on the premises, a lot of ground in Brady township, estate of Arthur Adamson dec'd,

On Saturday, March 24, two lots of ground in Carbon township, to be sold at Sheriff's Sale.

Homes for the Industrious, in Illinois, at private sale.

Personal Property.

On Friday, March 1st, at the residence of Henry Strous, in Markleburg, horses, cows, dry-goods, and household and kitchen furniture.

On Friday the 1st of March, at the residence of David Peightal, in Barree township, horses, milch cows, young cattle, hogs, and farming utensils.

On Wednesday, the 6th day of March, at the residence of David Enyeart in Walker township, horses, milch cows, sheep, hogs, and a variety of agricultural implements,

On Tuesday, 12th of March, on the premises of Jackson Enyeart, in Hopewell township, horses, cows and young cattle.

On Wednesday, March 20th, at the residence of George Spunkle, near, Waterstreet, horses, colts, milch cows, young cattle, and stock hogs.

SAD MISFORTUNE.—We learn that our friend Mr. Robt. A. Laird, collector of taxes in Porter township, while traveling in a carriage from Petersburg to Alexandria on Monday night, the 18th inst., his horse took fright and ran off and broke loose from the carriage, pulling Mr. Laird out over the dasher and dragging him some two or three rods, on the frozen road before he got him stopped, tearing off his overcoat and losing a pocket book containing twelve hundred and eighty-five dollars in Bank bills. The pocket book was found the next day, but the bills were taken out. Mr. Laird has offered a reward of three hundred dollars for the money. We sincerely hope Mr. L. may get his money,—he is an honest persevering business man and a clever fellow, and has the sympathy of the whole community.

"THE BROAD TOP MINER."—We have received the first number of the new paper established on Broad Top by A. Tyhurst, Esq., of this place. The *Miner* gives satisfactory evidence that Mr. T. is fully competent to make his paper one of the most interesting in the country. It is neatly printed, and its editorials well written, and we are pleased to learn that the enterprise will be liberally encouraged. Success to "*The Broad Top Miner.*"

EXHIBITION.—The scholars of the Methodist E. S. School of this place, gave exhibitions on Thursday and Friday evenings of last week, which were well attented by an appreciative public. The speeches were well delivered, and the dialogues well performed. Altogether it was a very good effort and reflects great credit on those who had it in charge.

SAD ACCIDENT.—We are sorry that it is our duty to chronicle, in this our first number, a serious accident which might have resulted in death, and which happened to Mr. Simon Cohn, of Coffee Run. On Thursday evening of last week, he was returning home from Newburg in a two-horse carriage, and whilst passing through the narrows about two miles the other side of Mr. James Entriken's, one of the carriage wheels caught in the branches of a small tree that had fallen down, and projected out over the road. He stopped and got out to remove the projecting branch, and while doing so, his horses became frightened, and starting to run, he jumped and caught one of them by the bridle rein and endeavored to stop them, but they dragged him along for some distance, until his hold gave way and he fell, the horses and carriage passing over him. He was knocked insensible, and lay in the road some time before he was discovered.—He was taken to Mr. Entriken's, where it was ascertained that two of his ribs were broken, besides being otherwise injured. Dr. J. H. Wintrode was called in and dressed his wounds. We are pleased to learn that he is convalescing as speedily as can be expected. —*Broad Top Miner, Feb.* 22.

VARIETY ENVELOPES, containing a fine assortment of commercial and fancy note paper, letter and note envelopes, steel pens, etc., at wholesale prices, for 25 cents. Prepared and for sale at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

A NEW STYLE OF NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES—"red, white and blue"—for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement of R. Newell's Gallery of Art. The testimonials are of the first character.

☞ A new stock of reward books and cards for Sunday Schools, just received and for sale at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

JUNIATA VALLEY RAILROAD.—The friends of the proposed "Juniata Valley Railroad," held an adjourned meeting on the 9th of February, at the house of Robert Martin, in Williamsburg. Blair co., the officers of the former meeting acting, (Samuel Isett, President, and John N. Swope, Sec'y.)

The meeting was called to order by the President. The report of the Committee appointed at a former meeting, to confer with the Pennsylvania Railroad Co. was called for, and was responded to by Dr. Daniel Houtz, Chairman of said Committee. The Dr. made a verbal statement of the progress they had made in the accomplishment of their duties, from which it appears that the Railroad Co. are willing to assist us largely in the making of our Road—on motion the report was accepted. A copy of the Bill, now before the Legislature of Penna. incorporating the Juniata Valley R. R. Co., was read by the acting Secretary. A Committee was then appointed to draft resolutions, expressive of the sense of the meeting. The following named gentlemen were appointed by the President, viz.:—Samuel Hatfield, Jr., Robert Johnson, J. M. Kinkhead, John R. Neff, John Gemmil, Maxwell Moor, Geo. C. Bucher.

The committee retired and after a short absence, reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, a large extent of country lying on the Juniata river east from Hollidaysburg, including a portion of Morrison's Cove south of Williamsburg, and a large portion of Canoe Valley, are dependent for the transportation of their produce, articles of manufacture and merchandise, upon the continued operation of this portion of the Pennsylvania Canal, and as it is well known that the said Canal is fast falling into dilapidation, and that no effort is being made by its present owners to place it in a condition of usefulness. *And whereas*, the said owners of the Canal propose to extend such assistance for the purpose of substituting a Railroad for the present canal, as to place it in our power to construct the said Railroad. Therefore, *Resolved*, That we are in favor of constructing a Railroad on the route of the present Canal, or as near to it as practical, from Hollidaysburg to the most available connection on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at any point west of Huntingdon, and that upon the completion of the said Railroad, the company now owning the canal may not be required to keep it open for navigation.

Resolved, That in our estimation the completion of this Railroad would not only establish confidence in the permanency of the present value of property situated upon the line of the Road, but will increase the value of all such property.

Resolved, That the present Committee of Conference with the Pennsylvania R. R. Co., viz: D. D. Houtz, Sam'l Isott, Archibald McAllister, P. Van Devander, Sam'l Smith, be continued, and that John N. Swope, and David Watson be added to said Committee.

A motion was made by J. M. Kinkead to reduce amount of capital stock from $300,000 to $200,000. Snyder Aker amended by reducing it to $150,000. The amendment was accepted, and the motion passed.

On motion, resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be forwarded to the newspapers in Huntingdon and Blair counties, with request to publish the same.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the President.

SAMUEL ISETT, Pres't.
JOHN N. SWOOPE, P. VAN DEVANDER, } Sec'y.

Senator Douglas on the Tariff.

Remarks of Hon. S. A. Douglas, of Illinois, in the Senate of the United States, February 16, 1861.

Mr. Douglas said: Mr. President, my constituents have the same interest involved in this question as those of the Senator from Michigan and the Senator from Kentucky, and I am as anxious to protect the wool interest as they can be; but certainly I do not agree with them in the position they have taken. I believe the amendment proposed by the Senator from Michigan would be injurious to the woolgrower; and if we are to look at the question as one of protection to the wool-grower, I prefer the bill as it stands to the amendment proposed either by the Senator from Michigan, or the Senator from Kentucky. I apprehend there is no wool less than 18 cents a pound at a foreign port that comes in competition with one pound of American wool. That cheap wool is one that we do not produce, one that we cannot produce; and yet the introduction of those coarse wools creates a market for our wools of a better character. They are necessary to be mixed with each other for certain manufactures; and hence we encourage the market for the wool that we do produce by making any that does not come in competition with it free of duty, and allowing them to be mixed, thus increasing the manufacture of the article at home. I would have no objection to amending the bill by adding that wools of a cerain value, of the finest quality, may come in free. I am willing to allow those under fifteen and sixteen cents, and those over a certain higher limit, to be free. Put your duty between those two, and then you will protect every woolgrower, and make an *additional* market for every pound of wool made in America.

This is the result of my examinations and reflections upon the subject. The theory proposed by the Senator from Kentucky, that all these duties ought to be *ad valorem*, is a beautiful theory. I admit it. I think the theory is just; and if the practice were as good as the theory, I would not listen to anything but an *ad valorem* duty.—But I suppose, if you will take the pains to inquire and investigate this question, you will find that there is a greater departure from the *ad valorem* tariff than there is under one of specific duties. I suppose it is no longer a secret, and no man informed on the subject will pretend to question any longer that it may be said to be the constant habit of foreign importers to make false invoice, sustained by an affidavit on which the purchaser in this country can cheat the Government out of one-half the duty. I have seen the evidence of that, I regret to say, in this very city. You cannot now order a dress from Paris without getting a letter for payment at one price, and an invoice sworn to at about half the price, to pay duties on. I can find the evidence of that in every department of this Government, and call my witnesess in every branch of the Government; not that they have been parties to the fraud. They order the article; and, as a matter of course, a false invoice comes with a false affidavit sustaining it, and then a bill with double price for you to pay it, thinking that you should pay them a good price for an article if they enabled you to cheat the Government out of half the duty.

My opinion is that this must be stopped. I am informed, and believe, that the honest American importer is being driven out of business rapidly. It is hard work to get an American to believe that it is moral and right to import goods under false invoices, sustained by false affidavits. On the continent of Europe there is a very different idea in regard to custom house oaths. A man would not stand respectable for intelligence as a merchant over there, whose conscience would shrink from favoring his customer on this side by these little appliances of false invoices and false oaths. For this reason, while I endorse the theory of *ad valorem* duty, I cannot close my eyes to the fact that it is a series of unmitigated frauds; and we must try to arrive at the practical honest importation, even if we have to put specific duties in some cases to prevent these frauds. I will not go for a specific duty, except where I think it is essential to correct fraud, and to protect some American interest either from fraud or combination; but in all such cases I am prepared to vote for it.

Now, sir, in regard to this item of wool, it is said that very fine wools may be brought in mixed with dirt, and other filthy substances, to reduce the price below 18 cents; and then, when it is cleaned, is worth 45 cents. We all know, especially those of us who investigate the question, that those tricks have been played; and there is a provision in this bill that guards against them. That provision is, wherever there has been any admixture with inferior material of any kind, so as to bring the price below 18 cents, the very highest duties shall be be paid, charging 9 cents duty in that case, in order to prevent fraud. That is the best guarantee that I can get against frauds in regard to coarse wools.

Then, I come back to the point from which I started: that the free list, so far as these course woolens are concerned, is beneficial to the wool-grower, instead of injurious. I am not surprised that some Senators look with a little amazement at such a declaration; for I thought it was an absurdity when I first heard the proposition advanced; but an investigation has satisfied me it is clearly so. I do not intend to go into the discussion of this tariff question; I feel that I have not been able to investigate it as thoroughly as I would like. I have endeavored to examine it, and I have made some progress. I think I have got along as well as some Senators, and perhaps a little better. I have learned enough about it to know that I know scarcely anything about it at all; and a man makes considerable progress on a question of this kind when he ascertains that fact. I feel that we are striking great interests in the dark. While we are trying to protect and save one branch of industry, we are striking a deadly blow at another. A tariff involves two conflicting principles, which are eternally at war with each other.—Every tariff involves the principles of protection and of oppression, the principles of benefits and of burdens.—*Every duty levied upon the* the importation of a foreign article which comes in competition with our home production is a protection to that extent.—Every duty levied upon a raw material which we do not manufacture here is a tax upon the manufacturer of that article here. Thus you find that by protecting one interest perhaps you will oppose another. For instance, if I am engaged in the manufacture of pig iron, I want a duty that will protect my interest. You give it to me, and then a man engaged in another branch of the iron business comes and says that the pig iron I manufacture is his raw material, and by protecting me and my manufacture of that article you put a tax on his raw material, to his injury. He has been injured to the same extent that I have been benefited; and then he wants protection on another point, to make up for the loss on the raw material. Thus, when you attempt to discriminate for the purpose of benefiting one, you are striking a blow at another. The great difficulty is so to adjust these conflicting principles of benefits and burdens as to make one compensate for the other in the end, and give equal benefits and equal burdens to every class of the community.

I take it for granted that is what we are aiming at in this bill. I am afraid that the bill does not accomplish it. I do not expect it to be put in such a shape that I can vote for it; but I am determined that I will help to perfect it, and make it as little objectionable as possible, in order, that, if it does pass, it shall have the best influences upon the country that we can hope for from a tariff bill at this session of Congress. I should not have uttered a word but for the remarks of the Senator from Michigan in defence of the wool interest, and the remarks of the Senator from Kentucky, in defence of the great farming interest in the West, in which remarks I think they have both mistaken the interest of our section of the country, so far as this question of wool is involved.

☞ A new religious corporation has been established in Algeria, under the name of "The Ploughing Fathers." These monks have imposed on themselves the task of ploughing successfully and gratuitously all the uncultivated portions of the soil of that colony, which they will then make over to the State, for the use of emigrants.

☞ When the census of 1850 was taken, there were, in the United States, 7,475 miles of completed railway in operation. The year 1860 dawns upon us with no less than 31,179 miles.

PROPOSALS

Will be received by the subscriber for mining and delivering into cars the coal from the Powelton and Barnet Collieries, for one year, ending March first, 1862.

The coal to be delivered at so much per ton, of 2240 lbs., as aforesaid, in the best marketable condition, free from slate, and other impurities, in such quantities and of such description as may be designated by the orders of the subscriber.

The contractor will be provided with such mining tools and implements, mules, horses, &c., as may be on the premises, a valuation of which will be made at the time possession is given, the amount of which valuation to be accounted for at the expiration of the contract.

A good store will be provided. A moderate rent will be charged for houses

The mines to be worked subject to such mining engineer as the lessee may provide. For further information apply to ROBT. HARE POWELL,
No. 104 Walnut Street,
Feb. 20, 1861.-4t. Philadelphia, Pa.

THE UNION SAVED!
NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!
At Coffee Run Station, and Newburg.

SIMON COHN & CO., have just received from the Eastern Cities, a large stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries,
Queensware, Hardware,
Clothing, Bonnets, Shawls,
Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,

and all other articles kept in country stores, which they are offering at their Mammoth Stores, at Coffee Run Station and Newburg, at unusually low prices. The ladies especially, are invited to call and examine their Fancy Goods.

Having arrangements with large firms in Philadelphia and other eastern cities, they are able to buy their goods cheaper than other country merchants, and can consequently, undersell them! In exchange for goods, they take all kinds of country produce at the highest cash prices. By strict attention to the wants of customers, they hope to receive a continuation of the liberal patronage with which they have been heretofore favored.

Mr. Cohn is Agent of the Broad Top R. R. Co., at Coffee *Run Station, and is prepared to ship* all kinds of Grain to the Eastern markets. Having a large Ware Room, farmers can store with him until ready to ship. Every convenience will be afforded them.
Feb. 13, 1861.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—
ESTATE OF GEORGE WILSON, DEC'D.

By virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, in Tell township, on

Thursday, March the 14*th*, 1861,

the following certain Messuages and Tracts of Land, to wit:

A certain Tract of Land situate in the said township of Tell, bounded by lands of William Widney, Jonathan Briggs, and public road also, by mountain lands of said George Wilson, Dec'd., Mrs. Logue, and lands of S. J. Heckedorn, part of which is cleared and under fence, having thereon erected a log house—containing about 60 Acres more or less. This property would make an excellent stand for a blacksmith shop.

ALSO—A Tract of Mountain Land, containing 100 Acres, more or less, bounded by lands of Jonathan Briggs, James Jones' heirs, Tuscarora Mountain, &c.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year thereafter, to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser.

H. R. SHEARER, Executor.
Feb. 13, 1861.-3t. MARY ANN WILSON, Executrix.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—
ESTATE OF ARTHUR ADAMSON, DEC'D.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, in Brady township, on

Thursday March the 14*th*, 1861, *at ten o'clock, A. M.*,

All that certain tract and lot of ground, situate in said township of Brady, adjoining lands of Martin Fleming on the south, lands of John McCarthy's heirs on the north and west, and lands of Jonathan Metz on the east, containing 8 acres and some perches, having thereon a two story Log Dwelling and other buildings.

TERMS OF SALE.—One-half of the purchase money to be paid on confirmation of sale, and the residue in one year with interest, to be secured by the bond and mortgage of the purchaser. JAMES G. CORBIN,
Feb 13, 1861.-2t. Trustee.

SHERIFF'S SALES.—By virtue of sundry writs of Lev. Fa. and Fi. Fa. to me directed, I will expose to public sale, or outcry, at the Court House, on Saturday the 2d day of March, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M., *the following described property, to wit:*

ALSO—All that certan lot of ground in the town of Barnet in Carbon township, fronting 50 feet on Hamilton street, and extending in depth 140 feet to Hemlock Alley, and being lot No. 19 in the plan of said town, having thereon erected a frame house 18 by 40 feet, occupied as a tavern, and other buildings. Also, All that certain other lot of ground situate in the town of Barnet, in Carbon township, fronting 50 feet on Hamilton street, and extending in depth 140 feet to Hemlock Alley, and being lot No. 37 in the plan of said town, having thereon a frame stable 20 by 10 feet. Seized and taken in execution and to be sold as the property of James Dunn.

JOHN C. WATSON, *Sheriff.*
SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Huntingdon, Feb. 13, 1860.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE—
The undersigned auditor, appointed to distribute the balance remaining in the hands of *Daniel Massey*, admr. de bonis non cum testamento annexo, of Thomas Blair, dec'd., will attend to his duties at the office of Miles & Dorris, on Friday the 22d day of March next, at ten o'clock, A. M. WILLIAM DORRIS, Jr.
Feb 13, 1861.-4t. Auditor.

HOMES FOR THE INDUSTRIOUS.

GARDEN STATE OF THE WEST.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company have for Sale

1,200,000 ACRES

Of Rich Farming Lands in Tracts of Forty Acres and Upward, on Long Credit and at Low Prices.

MECHANICS, FARMERS, AND WORKINGMEN.

The attention of the enterprising and industrious portion of the community is directed to the following statements and liberal inducements offered them by the

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,

Which, as they will perceive, will enable them, by proper energy, perseverance, and industry, to provide comfortable and permanent homes for themselves and families, with comparatively speaking, very little capital.

LANDS OF ILLINOIS.

No State in the valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois.—There is no portion of the world where all of the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two great staples, corn and wheat, as the prairies of Illinois.

RICH ROLLING PRAIRIE LANDS.

The deep rich loam of the prairies is cultivated with *such wonderful facility* that the farmers of the Eastern and Middle States are moving to Illinois in great numbers. The area of Illinois is about equal to that of England, and the soil is so rich that it will support twenty millions of people.

EASTERN AND SOUTHERN MARKETS.

These lands are contiguous to a railroad seven hundred miles in length, which connects with other roads and navigable lakes and rivers, thus affording an unbroken communication with the Eastern and Southern markets.

APPLICATION OF CAPITAL.

Thus far capital and labor have been applied to develop ing the soil; the great resources of the State in coal and iron are almost untouched. The invariable rule that the mechanic arts flourish best where food and fuel are cheapest, will follow at an early day in Illinois, and in the course of the next ten years the natural laws and necessities of the case warrant the belief that at least five hundred thousand people will be engaged in the State of Illinois in the various manufacturing employments.

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.

Over $100,000,000 of private capital have been expended on the railroad system of Illinois. Inasmuch as part of the income from several of these works, with a valuable public fund in lands, go to diminish the State expenses, the taxes are light, and must consequently every day decrease.

THE STATE DEBT.

The State debt is only $10,105,398 14, and within the last three years has been reduced $2,959,746 80; and we may reasonably expect that in ten years it will become extinct.

PRESENT POPULATION.

The State is rapidly filling up with population; 863,026 persons having been added since 1860, making the population 1,719,496—a ratio of 102 per cent. in ten years.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The products sent out during the past year exceeded 1,000,000 tons. The wheat crop of 1860 approaches 35,000,000 bushels, while the corn crop yields not less than 140,000,000 bushels.

FERTILITY OF SOIL.

Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results for his labor as upon these prairie soils, they being composed of a deep rich loam, the fertility of which is unsurpassed by any on the globe.

TO ACTUAL CULTIVATORS.

Since 1854 *the Company have sold* 1,300,000 *acres. They sell only to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate. The road has been constructed through these lands at an expense of* $30,000,000. *In* 18*60, the population of the* 49 *counties through which it passes was only* 335,598, *since which* 479,293 *have been added, making the whole population* 814,891—*a gain of* 143 *per cent.*

EVIDENCES OF PROSPERITY.

As an evidence of the thrift of the people, it may be stated that 600,000 tons of freight, including 8,000,000 bus. of grain and 220,000 barrels of flour, were forwarded over the line last year.

EDUCATION.

Mechanics and workingmen will find the free school system encouraged by the State and endowed with a large revenue for the support of schools. Their children can live in sight of the church and school house, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading state in the Great Western Empire.

PRICES AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The prices of these lands vary from $6 to $25 per acre, according to location, quality, &c. First-class farming lands sell for about $10 or $12 per acre; and the relative expense of subduing prairie land, as compared with woodland, is in the ratio of one to ten in favor of the former. The terms of sale for the bulk of these lands will be

ONE YEAR'S INTEREST IN ADVANCE,

at six per cent per annum, and six interest notes at six per cent. payable respectively in one, two, three, four, five, and six years from date of sale; and four notes for principal, payable in four, five, six, and seven years, from date of sale; the contract stipulating that one-tenth of the tract purchased shall be fenced and cultivated, each and every year for five years from the date of sale, so that at the end of five years one-half shall be fenced and under cultivation.

TWENTY PER CENT. WILL BE DEDUCTED.

from the valuation for cash, except the same should be at six dollars per acre, when the cash price will be $5 dollars.

Pamphlets descriptive of the lands, soil, climate, productions, prices, and terms of payment, can be had on application to J. W. FOSTER,
Land Commissioner, Illinois Central Railroad,
Chicago, Illinois.

For the names of the towns, villages, and cities situated upon the Illinois Central Railroad, see pages 188, 189, and 190 Appleton's Railway Guide. [Feb. 13, '61-wtf.

PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—
Estate of Andrew Allison, Dec'd.

Letters of administration on the estate of Andrew Allison, late of Henderson tp., dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the estate are requested to present them to Alexander Allison, at Cresson, Cambria co., Pa., or John Porter, near Huntingdon, and all persons indebted will make immediate payment. JOHN PORTER,
ALEX. ALLISON,
Feb. 13, 1861.-6t. Adm'rs.

NOTICE.—

All persons interested are hereby notified that at the present Session of the Legislature of Penn'a., an application will be made for the passage of an Act of Assembly to be entitled "An Act to incorporate the Glamorgan Iron Company," giving such company the privilege of holding lands in Huntingdon and Bedford counties, and of carrying on the business of manufacturing iron therein, in which bill the undersigned will be the Corporators named.

CHARLES WOOD, SAML. ISETT,
R. B. WIGTON, WM. P. ORBISON,
JNO. FULTON, L. T. WATTSON.
Feb. 6, 1861.-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon co., to distribute the balance in the hands of Henry Brewster and Jesse Hollingsworth, Administrators of the Hon. John Brewster, late of the borough of Shirleysburg, dec'd, hereby gives notice that he will attend at his office in Huntingdon, on *Thursday the 28th day of February* next, at one o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons interested are required to present their claims against said fund, or be forever debarred from coming in upon the same—the said fund being the balance on their partial Administration account.

THEODORE H. CREMER,
Auditor.
Huntingdon, Feb. 6, 1861.-4t.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.—

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of *Huntingdon county, to distribute* the the fund in the hands of John C. Watson, sheriff, from the sale of the personal estate of David Wright, hereby gives notice to all persons interested, that he will attend at his office in Huntingdon, on *Friday the* 1*st day of March next*, at 10 o'block, A. M., for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons are required to present their claims against the said fund or be forever debarred from coming in upon the same.

THEODORE H. CREMER.
Huntingdon, Feb. 6, 1861.-4t. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOEICE.—

The undersigned Auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Huntingdon county, to distribute the fund in the hands of John C. Watson, Esq., Sheriff, arising from the sale of the personal property of David Grove, hereby gives notice that he will attend, at his office in Huntingdon, on Friday, the 1st of March next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of making said distribution, when and where all persons are required to present their claims against said fund, or be forever debarred from coming in upon the same. THEODORE H. CREMER.
Huntingdon, Feb. 6, 1861.-4t. Auditor.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES OF HUNTINGDON COUNTY, from the 3d day of January 1860, to the 7th day of January 1861, including both days.

RECEIPTS.

1851. Charles Green, West,	$2 97	
1855. Luke Vorhees, Henderson,	131 69	
1855. John Thompson, Walker,	97 34	
1856. Solomon Hamer, Jackson,	46 95	
1857. Joseph Park, Clay,	5 60	
" William Johns, Cromwell,	30 00	
" George Miller, Oneida,	159 86	
" James G. Boyle, Shirley,	68 83	
" *Joshua Johns, Springfield,*	7 84	
1858. Wm. Walker, Alexandria,	38 77	
" John S. Gehrett, Cassville,	6 76	
" George D. Hudson, Clay,	144 65	
" Joseph Cornelius, Cromwell,	169 50	
" William McClain, Dublin,	90 13	
" Jacob Hallman, Henderson,	24 79	
" Peter Swoope, Huntingdon,	10 60	
" Samuel Steffey, Jackson,	290 00	
" Nathaniel Lytle, Morris,	648 74	
" Daniel Knode, Porter,	203 73	
" David Aurandt, Tod,	355 00	
" Henry Swoope, Walker,	120 67	$2641 42
1859. William Kemp, Alexandria,	252 50	
" Samuel Myton, Barree,	974 58	
" James K. Hampson, Brady.	290 61	
" John R. Gosnell, Cass,	255 10	
" Nicholas Corbin, Cassville,	49 36	
" Joseph Diggins, Carbon,	409 21	
" Benedict Stevens, Clay,	332 59	
" *James Baker Esq., Cromwell,*	821 03	
" John Ebberts, Franklin,	1657 81	
" Elisha Shoemaker, Henderson,	274 50	
" John Rothrock, Hopewell,	140 00	
" A. S. Harrison, Huntingdon,	731 70	
" John Oaks, Jackson,	1027 28	
" John R. Dean, Juniata,	180 25	
" Perry Moore, Morris,	991 40	
" John Logan, Oneida,	164 53	
" John Householder, Penn,	507 22	
" Robert Laird, Porter,	1421 19	
" David Parsons, Tell,	353 51	
" Isaac Curfman, Tod,	320 15	
" John Eby, Shirley,	1173 12	
" George Leas, Shirleysburg,	90 49	
" Moses Hamer, Walker,	506 21	
" Union Furnace,	923 82	
" Hawn's,	79 56	9033 50
Repairs at court house and jail,		285 50
Fuel " "		230 56
Paid on iron fence at court house,		200 00
" for pavement " "		141 87
" for Gas " "		60 95
" on County bonds,	1512 68	
" Interest on do.,	440 43	1953 11
Judgment paid F. H. Lane,		4782 54
D. Caldwell indexing Qr. Session docket,	150 00	
" removing papers Pro'y Office,	55 00	
" fees as Pro'y, Clk of Sessions,	85 31	230 31
Seals and presses for public offices,	91 50	
Books and stationery " "	62 04	
Postage,	47 02	200 56
Sheriff Miller, in full for boarding prisoners		151 98
conveying convicts to penitentiary, &c.,		462 70
Sheriff Watson, on account for do.,		
" Miller costs on executions stayed by		16 30
Commissioners,		50 75
Dr. Dorsey, medical attendance on pris.,		
Printing for County:		
Nash & Whittaker,	142 75	
Wm. Lewis,	85 25	
Wm. Brewster,	2 50	
John Lutz,	23 50	252 00
Western Penitentiary, keeping convicts,		181 20
Merchandise for court house and jail,		38 72
Washing for prisoners,	20 00	
Cleaning court house,	25 00	45 00
Redemption money paid out,		167 54
County Auditors—T. W. Graffius,	16 50	
Israel Graffius,	18 00	
Wm. L. Cunningham,	19 50	
Clerk H. W. Miller,	10 00	64 00
J. S. Stewart, auditing Prot'y's & Reg. act.,		6 00
Commissioners—H. L. McCarthy, in full,	47 50	
G. W. Mattern,	80 50	
John Fleaner,	138 50	
M. F. Campbell,	165 73	458 23
Clerk of Commissioners in full for 1859,	150 00	
" " on account for 1860,	330 00	480 00
Expenses of Com'rs visiting bridges,		35 70
Agricultural Society,		100 00
Refunding orders,		119 43
Jno Reed, Esq., Atty for Comrs in full '59,	25 00	
" on account for 1860,	30 00	55 00
" per centage on mon-		
ey collected,		81 62
School tax on unseated land,	69 45	
Bond " " "	72 05	141 50
Treasurer of Hunt. Co. Poor House,		7799 62
Treasurer's commission on $84351 60 at 1½ per cent.		816 77
	$32356 13	$27256 13

In testimony of the correctness of the above, we hereunto subscribe our names and affix the seal of said county this 7th day of January, 1861.

JOHN FLENNER,
M. F. CAMPBELL, } Commissioners.
JOHN CUMMINS,

Attest HENRY W. MILLER, Clerk.

We the undersigned Auditors of Huntingdon county, Pa., elected and sworn according to law, report that we met, did audit, settle and adjust, according to law, the accounts of H. T. White, Esq., Treasurer of the county of Huntingdon, and the orders of the Commissioners and the receipts of the same, for and during the past year, and find a balance due H. T. White, Treasurer, of one thousand two hundred and forty-three dollars and eighty-nine cents.

Given under our hands at the Commissioners' Office, in the borough of Huntingdon, the 7th day of January, 1861.

T. W. GRAFFIUS,
WM. L. CUNNINGHAM, } Auditors.
HORATIO G. FISHER,

Feb. 6, 1861.-4t.

STEWARD'S STATEMENT.—JOHN Thompson, Steward, in account with Huntingdon County Alms House, from Jan. 5th, 1860, to *January* 2*d*, 1861, inclusive:

DR. To County Treasurer for amount drawn $1127 08
Error discovered in last settlement, 37
Levi Evans for his note, 12 39
John Hicks for his note one yoke oxen, 75 00
J. McElwee, do do 9 00
Wm. Piper, do do 28 50
Wm. Glasgow; do do 42 29
Wm. Skinner, do one horse sold him, 150 00
Cumberland county Alms House cash received, 31 50
Thomas McGarvey, for his note, 6 00
J. Gilleland, do, 75 00
R. P. Moore, one horse sold him, 140 00
D. Clarkson, cash paid, Ammerman case, 27 50
1726 63

CR. *By Sundry Expenditures for use of House.*

Monthly Statemene No. 1, *January.*

By removing Maria Duncan to Juniata county,	$0 25
Attendance at Huntingdon 5 days annual settlement,	3 75
Sending off sundry paupers,	4 75
Jungerich & Smith, for groceries,	18 75
Abram Lewis, for camphene,	5 00
Traveling expenses during month, out door business,	5 30
Cash paid for sundry incidental expenses,	4 65

Statement No. 2. *February.*

J. Ricketts, for plastering,	2 00
Senk & Co., grocery bill,	105 00
J. C. Sechler, freight on groceries,	16 23
Removing J. Fimbaugh to house,	3 50
Sending off sundry paupers,	1 00
Cash paid for sundry incidental expenses,	4 42

Statement No. 3. *March.*

Expenses going to Huntingdon,	1 50
Removing Susan Bolinger,	3 25
C. E. Fraker, for stage fare paid,	1 37
Expenses going to Warriorsmark on Russell case,	4 52
J. C. Sechler, for freight paid,	1 10
Expenses attending Russel family, Murrats case, &c.,	6 53
Cash paid for bottle Cherry Pectoral,	1 00
Sending off paupers,	2 00
Traveling expenses going to Scottsville,	37
Incidental expenses during the month,	4 63

Statement No. 4. *April.*

Going to Hatfield's forge, Ayers case,	2 58
A. Price, for potatoes,	2 25
Going to Huntingdon twice,	1 95
Wm. Lyons, for order, cork leg case,	80 00
Sending off paupers,	2 10
Traveling expenses,	47
Incidental expenses,	2 15

Statement No. 5. *May.*

Going to Huntingdon twice,	2 15
Removing Joseph Henry from Tyrone,	2 85
James Bell for cash paid him,	4 50
Cash paid Colbert and family to leave,	15 00
Incidental expenses during the month.	1 65

Statement No. 6. *June.*

Going to McConnellstown, on R. Chancy case,	2 50
Weaver & Graham, for cash paid per receipt,	45 46
Elizabeth Zitch for rent paid her,	1 50
J. C. Sechler railroad fare, for sending off paupers,	5 00
do for feight &c.,	3 17
W. A. & L. Shumway, for merchandize per receipt,	108 00
Going to Huntingdon,	1 40
Incidental expenses during the month	3 14

Statement No. 7. *July.*

Going to Markleburg, Elizabeth Fry case,	4 25
Thomas J. Briggs cash paid for labor,	7 55

Statement Nos. 8 *and* 9. *August and September.*

Going to Huntingdon &c,	1 70
Going to Broad Top,	5 45
Mrs. Brindle, for ashes &c,	1 62
Going to Huntingdon,	1 95
Incidental expenditures,	2 64

Statement No. 10. *October.*

| | |
|---

H. T. WHITE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
Jan 2, 1861-tf.

THE TRIBUNE ALMANAC,
AND
THE OLD FRANKLIN ALMANAC,
FOR 1861.
FILLED WITH IMPORTANT INFORMATION,
FOR SALE AT
LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES.
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
THE FAMILY DOCTOR,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
LONGSTRETH ON THE HONEY BEE,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

DOWNING ON FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING ON FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
DOWNING ON FRUIT and FRUIT TREES,
A VALUABLE BOOK,
For sale at LEWIS' Book Store.

ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
ROHRER'S
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.
PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR,

A Book of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations, by Martin H. Rohrer, Practical Surveyor and Conveyancer. New Edition, published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia.

This work contains 204 pages, and upwards of 500 Rules and Examples, entirely and thoroughly practical, such as also every day in the common pursuits of Business. It has already passed through a number of editions in rapid succession, and is pronounced by all classes of business men to be the handiest book of reference, pertaining to calculations, that has ever been published.

Every example in the book is worked out in full and stated in a plain manner, so that when a parallel case arises, those referring to the work will find no difficulty in solving it; in a word, the general arrangement of the CALCULATOR is simple, that any one who knows how to add, subtract, multiply and divide, can easily solve any ordinary example that arises in business, or arrive at the true result of any estimate required.

The chief aim of the author has been to eschew theory and philosophy in figures, aiming only at facts and simplicity, believing that business men would prefer short spending time in discussing the philosophy of rules, to the science of figures, deeming it sufficient for their purpose to be able at a moment, by reference, to arrive at the true result. The CALCULATOR differs in this respect from all other Arithmetics of the day and kindred works—it is a key to practical business calculations—it is, in the hands of the business man, what the key to mathematical works in the hands of the teacher in the school room—it facilitates time and insures correctness.

THE WORK TREATS OF THE

Measurement of Land, of Lumber, of Brick and Brick Work, of Stone and Stone work, of grain and grain bins, of coal and coal bins, of wood, of solids, of liquids, of circular, square or irregular vessels, of cisterns and vats, of roofing, of plasterer's, painter's, glazier's, paver's, plumber's, paper hanger's and upholsterers' work. It treats of currency and of foreign and domestic exchange, of the decimal system, of reduction and its extended application to business, of simple and compound interest, and their entire application to business transactions, with the laws and usages governing the same, together with numerous commercial forms—of legal tender, of partial payment on notes, of banking and bank discount, of equation of payment and of partnership accounts, of assessment of taxes, of weights and measures, of square and cubic measure, of the square root and its application to business of surfaces, of excavation, and of many other important practical matters not within the scope of an advertisement to mention.

IT IS JUST THE BOOK FOR THE

Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artizan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞ Price, 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.
Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.
TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS

WESTWARD.			STATIONS.	EASTWARD.		
MAIL.	FAST LINE.	ACCOMMODATION.		ACCOMMODATION.	FAST LINE.	MAIL.
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
11 03	7 04	6 10	Newton Hamilton,	11 32	9 48	1 38
11 15	7 10	6 23	Mt. Union,	11 25	9 41	1 30
11 35	7 20	6 36	Mill Creek,	11 09	9 28	1 15
11 52	7 30	6 51	Huntingdon,	11 01	9 18	1 05
12 10	7 48	7 08	Petersburg,	10 46	9 03	12 50
12 20	7 54	7 18	Barree,	10 40	8 56	12 45
12 30	8 00	7 29	Spruce Creek,	10 24	8 51	12 26
12 48	8 15	7 54	Birmingham,	10 08	8 36	12 09
12 58	8 22	7 42	Tyrone,	10 18	8 30	12 16
1 10	8 30	7 50	Tipton,	10 03	8 21	11 58
1 17	8 34	7 54	Fostoria,	9 58	8 16	11 53
1 28	8 37	7 58	Bell's Mills,	9 54	8 13	11 49
1 40	8 50	8 15	Altoona,	9 40	8 00	11 25
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
On and after Monday, Nov. 26th, 1860, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS.

Leave Huntingdon at 7.20 A. M. & .15 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.10 A. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 9.45 A. M.

DOWN TRAINS.

Leave Hopewell at 10.20 A. M.
" Saxton " 10.55 A. M. & 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 12.55 P. M. & 8.20 P. M.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Supt.
Nov. 24, 1860.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.
BY
MISS ELIZA ACTON.

Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes or dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the every body's reach.

The book contains 418 pages, and upwards of 1200 Recipes, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the personal superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and postage paid, on receipt of the price, $1.00, or in cloth, extra $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, our inducements to all such being very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address
JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 7, 1860.—3m.

Philadelphia Advertisements.

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
PHILADELPHIA.
A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

Medical Advice given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, age, occupation, habits of life, &c.; and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

Valuable Reports on Spermatorhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs, and on the new Remedies employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLEN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors.

EZRA D. HARTWELL, *President.*
GEO. FAIRCHILD, *Secretary.*
Dec. 19, 1860.-1y.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. AGENTS WANTED,
In every County of the United States, to engage in the sale of some of the best and most elegantly illustrated Works published.

Our publications are of the most interesting character, adapted to the wants of the Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant; they are published in the best style and bound in the most substantial manner, and are worthy a place in the Library of every Household in the Land.

☞ To men of enterprise and industrious habits, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with.

☞ Persons desiring to act as agents will receive prospectus by mail full particulars, terms, &c., by addressing
LEARY, GETZ & Co., Publishers,
No. 224 North Second Street, Philadelphia.
Nov. 14, 1860

CHEAP WATCHES!
CHEAP WATCHES!!
JACOB LADOMUS,
NO. 624 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Has on hand and is constantly receiving large assortments of *American, English, and Swiss Watches*, which he will sell at lower prices than ever offered.

J. L. would call particular attention to the celebrated AMERICAN WATCH, which for accuracy of time and durability, and less liability of getting out of order, is superior to any other imported watch, made at anything like the same cost. Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, of all styles and patterns.

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,
with glasses for all sights, with PATENT, as well as the old style lenses. All sold at my establishment are fully warranted to be as represented, and satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers, at No. 624, Market St., Corner of Decatur. [Sept. 19, 1860.-1y.

R. NEWELL'S
PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY,
No. 721 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

One of the largest and most complete Galleries in the States, where the best Pictures, known to the Photographic art, are taken at prices no higher than are paid for miserable caricatures.

The Proprietor, a practical Photographer, attends personally, every sitting—and allows no pictures to leave the Gallery unless it gives perfect satisfaction.

Daguerreotypes and Ambrotypes, of absent or deceased friends, promptly copied in any required size, or taken on Canvas, life size, and painted in oil by the best Artists.

At this Gallery, pictures can be taken in any weather—as perfect in cloudy days as when the sun shines.

Persons visiting the city are respectfully invited to examine our specimens, which for price and quality defy competition.

☞ Instructions given in the art of Photography.
R. NEWELL,
GALLERY OF ART,
724 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

COMMENDATIONS:
From Hon. Lewis D. Campbell, M. C., Ohio.

My family and friends all concur in the opinion that the (Newell) picture is more life-like than any thing they ever saw. My likeness has been repeatedly taken by distinct Artists in various ways, but I have never had one which presents so true to nature, all the features and expressions of countenance as this.

From Hon. E. Joy Morris, late Minister to Italy.

The exquisite finish, beauty and softness of your portraits, conjoined with their durability of color and faithfulness as likenesses, cannot fail to commend them to the attention and patronage of all who appreciate true art.

From Col. James Page.

Having occasion for a portrait, I procured one from Mr. Robert Newell, of the city of Philadelphia, a minimum in Oil Colors, *under the new process discovered by him*, and take great pleasure in expressing the satisfaction given me, not only by the accuracy of the likeness, but the artistic finish in all respects, and recommends him to the patronage of those disposed to encourage the highest art.
Nov. 23, 1860 JAS. PAGE.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V.S.,
Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary Colleges of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

IT IS JUST THE BOOK THAT EVERY

Farmer, the merchant, the mechanic, the artizan, or the professional man. It has proven a valuable auxiliary to the lawyer, the justice of the peace, the conveyancer, and to the civil engineer and the surveyor, to the carpenter and bricklayer, to the stonemason and the plasterer, to the paper hanger and upholsterer, to the paver and the tiler, &c., &c.; each and all will find it adapted to their various wants better than any book published.

☞ Price, 50 cents. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.
Huntingdon, Dec. 26, 1860.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to examine an intending purchase.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of the Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicines, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Cholic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhea, Jaundice, Hepatitis, Retention of Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweeny, Strains, Spavin, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Canker, Scratches, Thrush and Corns; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Rowelling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES
WILL TELL YOU Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly 100 Engravings. It is printed in a clear and open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1.00, or, in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal. For single copies of the Book, or for terms to Agents, with other information, apply to or address
JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
Nov. 7, 1860.-6m.

LAST NOTICE.—
All who have unsettled accounts with me of six months standing or longer, are earnestly requested to call and settle up and save costs. I must have money or quit business. LEVI WESTBROOK.
Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1861.

NEW CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE. J. A. HANIGAR,
A practical tobacconist, has opened a new TOBACCO STORE AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY, on Allegheny St., one door west of the Broad Top Railroad Office, where he has on hand a large assortment of prime Cigars and Tobacco, which he will sell either wholesale or retail. Storekeepers, shopkeepers, and all others who deal in the weed should call. His prices are low. Call and see.
Huntingdon, Nov. 7, 1860.

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!
Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.
Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO. If you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!
James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," on COAL OIL, *clear as water.*

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

PAPER! PAPER!!
Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at
LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

WHAT EVERYBODY WANTS.
EVERYBODY'S LAWYER
AND
COUNSELLOR IN BUSINESS
BY FRANK CROSBY,
OF THE PHILADELPHIA BAR.

It Tells You How to draw up PARTNERSHIP PAPERS and give general forms for AGREEMENTS of all kinds. BILLS OF SALE, LEASES and PETITIONS.

It Tells You How to draw up BONDS and MORTGAGES, ATTORNEYS, POWERS OF ATTORNEY, NOTES and BILLS OF EXCHANGE, RECEIPTS and RELEASES.

It Tells You The laws for the COLLECTION of DEBTS, with the STATUTE of LIMITATION, and amount and kind of property EXEMPT from EXECUTION in every State.

It Tells You How to make an ASSIGNMENT properly, with forms for DISPOSITION with CREDITORS, and the INSOLVENT LAWS of every State.

It Tells You The legal relations existing between GUARDIAN and WARD, MASTER and APPRENTICE, and LANDLORD and TENANT.

It Tells You What constitutes LIBEL and SLANDER, and the LAW as to MARRIAGE BONDS, the WIFE'S DOWER in PROPERTY, DESCENT and ALIMONY.

It Tells You The Law for MECHANICS' LIENS in every State, and the NATURALIZATION LAWS of this country, and how to comply with the same.

It Tells You The law concerning PENSIONS and how to obtain one, and the PRE-EMPTION LAWS to PUBLIC LANDS.

It Tells You The LAW for PATENTS, with mode of procedure in obtaining one, with CAUTIONS, and ASSIGNMENTS and TABLE OF FEES.

It Tells You How to make your WILL, and how to ADMINISTER ON AN ESTATE, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.

It Tells You The meaning of LAW TERMS in general use, and explains to you the LEGISLATIVE, EXECUTIVE and JUDICIAL Powers of both the General and State GOVERNMENTS.

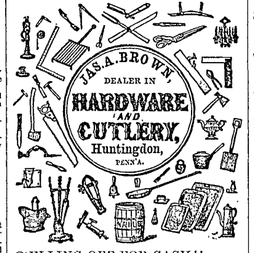
It Tells You HOW TO KEEP OUT OF LAW, by showing how to do your business legally, thus saving a vast amount of property, and vexatious litigation, by its timely consultation.

☞ Everybody's Lawyer is for sale at Lewis' Book Store

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN HUNTINGDON.
MRS. L. A. HAMER,
Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she has opened a Millinery store on Hill street, one door west of Dr. Dorris's residence, where may be found every article in her line of business, such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Blonds, Collars, Under Sleeves, Veils, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods.

The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine her stock.

Ladies, dresses of all kinds made in the best and most fashionable style.
Huntingdon, Sept. 21, 1860.-6m.



SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!
BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits* are sure, are better than *running accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce every body to crowd in for a share of the bargains.

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE,	MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY,	HOLLOW-WARE,
OILS, PAINTS,	SADDLERY.
VARNISHES, GLASS,	CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
STEEL, IRON,	CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE,
MOROCCO,	LINING SKINS,
COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,	

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜
JAS. A. BROWN.
Huntingdon, Sept. 21, 1860.

2,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!
NEW GOODS FOR FALL and WINTER.
BENJ. JACOBS Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.
BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*
Huntingdon, Sept. 21, 1860.

DON'T FORGET,
THE NEW STORE.
WALLACE & CLEMENT,
Have just received another stock of new goods, such as
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,
in the store room at the southeast corner of the Diamond in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.
NEW GROCERY
AND
CONFECTIONERY.
C. LONG
Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the
BEST GROCERIES,
CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.
Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.
ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

WINDOW SHADES, CORDS, *TASSELS, &C.,* and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,
A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

LADIES' SKATES are sold by FISHER & SON.

A fine stock of Ladies' Furs just received at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A large assortment of Nubias, Opera Caps, Sontags, suitable for Ladies and children, by FISHER & SON.

THE largest stock of De Laines in town by FISHER & SON.

WRAPPING PAPER!
A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kinds of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
FOR FALL and WINTER,
D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delaine, Challie Delaine, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Bigice, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Lucella Cloth, De Baige, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbons, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls,

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW GOODS AGAIN.
THE PLACE TO CALL
IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.
GROCERIES,
DRY-GOODS,
NOTIONS & SHOES.
HATS & CAPS.
FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.
AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!
AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionary, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to dispose of at reasonable prices.

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street Dublin's row, the place.
Huntingdon, Sept. 21, 1860.

NEW BOOKS!
FOR SALE AT LEWIS' BOOK STORE
THE HOUSE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Rural Architecture; or, How to Build Dwellings, Barns, Stables, and Out Buildings of all kinds. With a Chapter on Churches and School-Houses. Price, 50 cents.

THE GARDEN: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Horticulture; or, How to Cultivate Vegetables, Fruits, and Flowers. With a Chapter on Ornamental Trees and Shrubs. Price, 50 cents.

THE FARM: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Agriculture; or, How to Cultivate all the Field Crops. With an Essay on Farm Management, etc. Price, 50 cents.

DOMESTIC ANIMALS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Cattle, Horse, and Sheep Husbandry; or, How to Breed and Rear the Various Tenants of the Barn-yard, etc., etc Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO TALK: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Conversation and Debate, with Directions for Acquiring a Grammatical Style, and more than Five Hundred Common Mistakes Corrected. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEHAVE: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Republican Etiquette, and Guide to Correct Personal Habits; with Rules for Debating Societies and Deliberative Assemblies, etc. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO DO BUSINESS: A NEW POCKET MANUAL of Practical Affairs and Guide to success in Life; with a Collection of Business Forms, and a Dictionary of Commercial Terms, etc. Price, 50 cents.

H. ROMAN.
NEW
CLOTHING
FOR
FALL AND WINTER,
JUST RECEIVED
AT
H. ROMAN'S
CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at
H. ROMAN'S,
opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [Sept. 24, 1860.]

COME AGAIN!
ROBERT KING,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,
WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, and
PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,
of the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.
Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.-3m.

GREAT ARRIVAL
OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.
M. GUTMAN & CO.,
M. GUTMAN & CO.,
M. GUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,
will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.
M. GUTMAN & CO.
Huntingdon, Sept. 4, 1860.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.
VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,
FOR EVERYBODY.
The Gentle Annie Melodist,
The Dime Melodist,
The Dime Song Book, No. 1,
The Dime Song Book, No. 2,
The Dime Song Book, No. 3,
The Dime Song Book, No. 4,
The Dime Song Book, No. 5,
The Dime Song Book, No. 6.
The Dime Letter Writer,
The Dime Dream Book,
The Dime Dialogues,
The Dime Speaker,
The Dime Cook Book,
The Dime Recipe Book.
For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

A CARD.—
DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.
April 18, 1860-tf.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME
BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M., arrives at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A. M., arriving at New York at 4.20 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, mid speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to
J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.
July 18, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8 00 A. M., and 1.35 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 5.30 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (mail cars), $2.70)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Columbia, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.45 P. M.

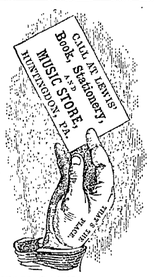
Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to
J. J. CLYDE,
General Agent.
July 18, 1860.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.
ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that gives satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting their shears and ploughs of McGILL of the foundry head quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.
Alexandria, March 7, 1860-1y. R. C. McGILL.



"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS!"
Anybody in want of
FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,
HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,
ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,
OR
ANY OTHER V